

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

NOVEMBER 1957





GENERAL PRESIDENT AND GENERAL PRESIDENT-ELECT

Dave Beck, left, General President, congratulates James R. Hoffa, General President-elect, on his election by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the 17th Convention at Miami Beach, Florida, October 4, 1957.

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THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

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DAVE BECK, Editor

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POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579P should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and entered as second class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1108, Act of October 2, 1917. Authorized July 9, 1918. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

WITH the Seventeenth Convention history, all Teamsters should rededicate themselves to the tasks and problems ahead. As satisfying as it may be to look at our achievements of the last five years, it is imperative that we turn our eyes to the future and think, plan and work for the present and the future—not the past.

Our duties as Teamsters are many. As long as thousands of workers in industries related to and allied with the industries in which our union has jurisdiction are working for substandard wages in insecure jobs, and for low wage standards—as long as these conditions prevail—then the welfare of our members is in jeopardy.

Our big job, hence, is two-fold: to organize the unorganized who come within our jurisdiction; to work in the field of organization with the unions with which our members have a close working relationship. By helping others, we will help ourselves.

In the tremendous task of organization one of our primary responsibilities is that of protecting our jurisdiction. It is no exaggeration to say that jurisdiction is the life-line of our union. Protection of our jurisdiction—holding fast to our gains and working for new gains—is the only way that we can fulfill our greatest obligation to our members; better wages, hours and conditions.

Externally, we have problems which confront us in this changing economy: new forms of transportation such as piggy-backing and fishy-backing; truck-air and air freight hauling; problems resulting from the St. Lawrence Seaway development; increased automation in warehousing and other phases of industries in which we deal; increased use of automatic merchandising through vending machines.

We have these and other problems ahead in our economy and our industries. We likewise have problems in the area of public opinion. Many of these are common to all unions. Critics of the labor movement are quick to point out mistakes, but are slow to recognize the day to day constructive activities of our local unions, joint councils and area conferences.

We have problems ahead in the political and legislative field. In these areas we have a job to stand steadfastly against a tide of anti-union legislation at both state and Federal levels. We seek no political

or economic advantage for ourselves—we seek and we shall fight for fair play for our members and our union. Americans cannot abide a double standard—one for union members and one for the rest of society.

The problems created by the merger of the great federations are many and space does not permit extended comment. I would like to say that while labor unity is desirable, we must continue within the framework of merged labor the basic historical principles of autonomy, voluntarism and self-determination. I am certain that the incoming General Executive Board will uphold these principles.

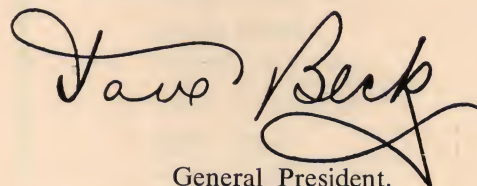
We have able counsel representing us in legal action confronting the union.

Edward Bennett Williams is Teamster counsel in the pending Federal court proceedings in Washington, D. C. Martin F. O'Donoghue is associate counsel. O'Donoghue has done an excellent job to date in representing our union during inability of Williams to appear in the case due to previous commitments.

I cannot close this letter without a word of felicitation and best wishes to the new General Executive Board. These men who will lead the Teamsters in the next five years have grave responsibilities and will be confronted by serious challenges. The Board members will deserve the loyal devotion and support of the membership in the months and years ahead.

I have said many times, including in my report to the convention, and I say again, that continued progress can come only through unity and teamwork, both in our ranks and in our leadership. Our union was founded in a spirit of dedicated service and our great task ahead is to continue working in that spirit, loyal to the cause of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and of all trade unionists. With a spirit of dedicated teamwork the road ahead will lead upward toward constantly improved wages, hours and conditions for all members.

Fraternally,



General President.

AFL-CIO Suspends Teamsters

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been suspended by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Suspension action was taken in Washington, D. C. by the AFL-CIO Executive Council October 24. All members of the International Union were directly notified by letter and were sent a copy of the official statement submitted to the Council on behalf of the Teamsters.

The Teamsters' General Executive Board had met in Chicago October 22 to plan for the appearance before the AFL-CIO. Further discussions were held

in Washington October 23 before the Council session.

All Teamsters have been notified that the General Executive Board is planning further sessions to discuss and develop a program for the union following the Executive Council's action. Union members will be notified of all actions proposed and taken on behalf of the union.

The AFL-CIO suspension resolution carried with it an expressed intention of recommending to the December AFL-CIO convention expulsion of the Teamsters from the Federation unless certain demands are met.

State of the Union

At the 17th Convention

What Your Delegates Did

UNDER a bright Miami Beach sun and in an auditorium bedecked in bunting and resounding to the inviting music of a band whose lyrical notes created an atmosphere of song and good-fellowship, the 17th convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters opened on Sept. 30.

To the public, organized labor as a whole, and to the Teamsters themselves, this was the most significant labor meeting in recent years, perhaps of all time. At stake was the future of the world's largest union and, to some extent, the survival of craft unionism.

In the background and, at times, moving to the center stage were reck-

less and unproved charges and efforts by dissident forces and those motivated by political expediency to prevent the convention from accomplishing its purpose.

Attracts Wide Attention

So widespread was the interest in what the Teamsters were doing that newspaper, magazine, radio and television representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada descended upon Miami Beach in unprecedented numbers (see page 28).

For days—starting sometime in advance of the convention's formal opening—they reported every action taken by the Teamsters, and those who sought to interfere with the con-



James R. Hoffa expresses pleasure immediately after General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English had made speech placing Hoffa's name in nomination for the office of general president.

Newly-Elected Officers

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, elected at the 17th convention:

James R. Hoffa as General President to succeed Dave Beck.

John F. English was re-elected General Secretary-Treasurer.

Vice Presidents re-elected:

John J. Conlin, Hoboken.

John T. O'Brien, Chicago.

Joseph J. Diviny, San Francisco.

Einar O. Mohn, Washington.

Harry Tevis, Pittsburgh.

Vice Presidents-elect. (They cannot take office pending conclusion of federal court action.)

Harold J. Gibbons, St. Louis.

Thos. E. Flynn, Washington.

Murray W. Miller, Dallas.

John J. O'Rourke, New York.

Owen B. Brennan, Detroit.

George E. Mock, Sacramento.

Gordon R. Conklin, St. Paul.

John Backhus, Philadelphia.

International trustees elected:

John Rohrich, Cleveland.

Paul D. Jones, Los Angeles.

Raymond Cohen, Philadelphia.

Delegates to AFL-CIO convention:

Rocco F. DePerno, Utica.

Larry Monahan, Chicago.

Paul Priddy, Louisville.

Lawrence Steinberg, Toledo.

George Willinger, Baltimore.

John Biggers, Memphis.

Roy Williams, Kansas City.

H. L. Woxberg, Los Angeles.

State of the Union



Rev. Fr. Xavier Feneck Gave First-Day Invocation

vention, as the spotlight shifted from Miami Beach, to Washington, to New York and back again to the sun-drenched Florida City.

When the final gavel brought the convention to a close late on Oct. 5, as the clock ticked toward midnight, the delegates had accomplished a great deal. It was a hectic, action-packed week of day-long sessions, and some at night, which saw the convention shifted from the auditorium to the Eden Roc hotel for the closing meeting—a move taken voluntarily by the Teamsters so that Yom Kippur services could be conducted in the spacious auditorium.

What Convention Did

The climax of the six-day convention came shortly after noon on Friday, Oct. 4, when the results of a roll-call vote showed that James R. Hoffa had been elected General President of IBT.

He polled 1209 votes against 312 for William A. Lee of Chicago, and 140 for Thomas J. Haggerty, also of Chicago.

John F. English was re-elected General Secretary-Treasurer by a unanimous vote. Five vice presidents were re-elected without opposition. Eight others were elected for the first time to vice presidential positions, thereby rounding out an Executive Board which was enlarged, under a constitutional revision, from 13 to 15 members.

In the vice presidential balloting

incumbent Frank W. Brewster was opposed by George E. Mock of Sacramento, Calif. When the early voting showed an undeniable trend against him, Brewster stepped to the rostrum and withdrew from the race.

In the only other contest, which was settled through a roll-call vote, John J. O'Rourke defeated his fellow-New Yorker, incumbent Thomas J. Hickey, by a tally of 1105 to 133.

The delegates also chose three International trustees and elected eight Teamster officials, representing various geographical areas, to serve as delegates to the AFL-CIO convention in December.

Equally as important as the elections were the many changes made in the International's constitution (see page 31) under which the union will be governed until the next IBT convention five years hence.

The delegates made the International convention the supreme governing authority of the union and, through a series of amendments, gave clearer interpretation to the powers and duties of the General President.

They also eliminated the title and office of emeritus as it had applied to both the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer. Other revisions made many of the decisions and rulings of the General President subject to the General Executive Board's approval.

The most noteworthy of the resolutions adopted (see page 35) calls for a National Conference to be held no later than next May 1 of all affiliated local unions and other subordinate divisions, such as joint councils, trade divisions and conferences, for the purpose of developing and concluding a pension plan to cover local union officers, business agents, etc.

Position Toward AFL-CIO

Shortly before the curtain was dropped on the historic convention, President-elect Hoffa and the delegates as a body gave their answer to an over-riding question—would the Teamsters remain within the AFL-CIO fold? Hoffa was accorded the privilege of reading to the convention a statement which said:

"We have always enjoyed working with our brothers in the labor movement and we hope that we will be able to continue such mutually valuable cooperation.

"We value our affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

"We shall do all things that we reasonably can to maintain that affiliation without sacrificing our honor or our basic autonomy.

"We hope that we will be successful in our efforts to do so.

"If I am correct in my statement of our present policy, I would like your rising vote of approval."

With shouts, cheers and hand-clapping, the entire body of delegates rose in approval of the position expressed by their president-elect.

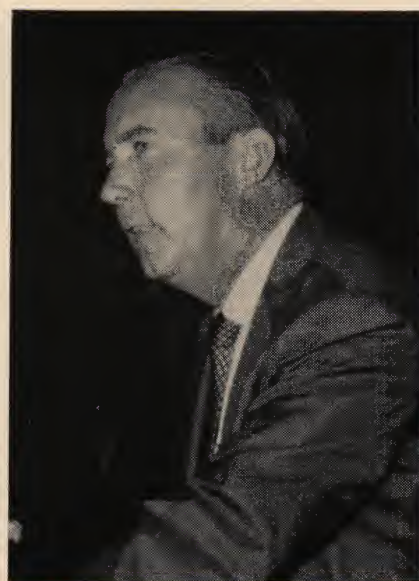
Long before the scheduled 9:30 opening hour on Monday, Sept. 30, delegates, carrying standards, wearing gaudy hats and sporting buttons proclaiming their favorite presidential candidate, began assembling in the bright and spacious auditorium.

Perhaps never before, in the history of the Teamsters, had delegates been more militant and determined. The issues were too sharp for compromise or vacillation. Those in the hall were either for or they were against.

Miller Opens Meeting

Even the soft, Southern voice of Murray "Dusty" Miller, chairman of the Southern Conference and convention host, seemed lost in the tense excitement.

The band played "Dixie" and Miller extended to the delegates the hospitality of the South. Then the delegates stood for the Canadian National An-



Murray W. Miller
Temporary Convention Chairman

them and The Star-Spangled Banner after which the Rev. Xavier Feneck, pastor of Miami's St. Patrick's Church, gave the invocation.

A letter of greetings from Florida's Gov. LeRoy Collins was read. Miami Beach Mayor Kenneth Oka welcomed the delegates.

Miller again took the rostrum and, pointing out that the band had played a while before "The Eyes of Texas are Upon You," said:

"This September 30, 1957, will long be remembered in the history of organized labor. Not only the eyes of Texas are upon us, but the eyes of the world are focused upon us today, and particularly the eyes of the working men and women in this country who are not fortunate enough at this time to be working under agreements negotiated by our organization.

"Their eyes are focused upon this meeting; they are looking at this crowd today assembled for business deliberations, for actions to be taken that will lead to the organization of the unorganized. . . .

"We have in the past been attacked by many individuals and groups from within and outside the labor movement. Not all of these attacks, to say the least, have been free of motivation, of personalities and private ambitions. These attacks are primarily aimed at the destruction of this great organization. . . . Unfortunately, there are those in our own ranks who contribute to those attacks, even though we are certain that they do not do so intentionally. As a result, these attacks have increased in number, intensity and scope, until at this moment it is literally and factually true that the eyes of the world are upon us. . . ."

Dusty Miller thus built up to his biggest introduction, the one that would get the business sessions of the convention formally underway.

Introduces President Beck

"No one," he said, "can become prominent in this nation without creating controversy and opposition, be he in labor, or in government or in big business. Our General President has indeed created a controversy on many points, but on one point there can be no controversy.

"That point is that under his administration, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has progressed mightily in achieving the greatest good for all members in the vital matters of

Policy on AFL-CIO Affiliation

The Teamsters' position of doing everything possible, short of sacrificing honor and basic autonomy, to retain affiliation with the AFL-CIO was endorsed by a unanimous vote of delegates to the 17th convention.

Shortly before the convention was gavelled to a close, President-elect Hoffa stepped before the delegates to read the following statement:

"From time to time during this convention certain remarks have been made from the speaker's platform and from the convention floor which have been misinterpreted to mean that the Teamster Union is not interested in continuing its affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

"Of course, no one individual speaks for this union or establishes its policy.

"The policy of our union is made by the convention, and between conventions by the General Executive Board in accordance with your instructions and our constitution.

"As I understand that policy, at the present time, it is this:

"We have always enjoyed working with our brothers in the labor movement and we hope that we will be able to continue such mutually valuable cooperation.

"We value our affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

"We shall do all things that we reasonably can to maintain that affiliation without sacrificing our honor or our basic autonomy.

"We hope that we will be successful in our efforts to do so.

"If I am correct in my statement of our present policy, I would like your rising vote of approval."

Without exception, the delegates rose in approval of the policy Hoffa enunciated.

wages, hours and conditions of employment. Moreover, the membership has grown steadily as working men and women have recognized the value offered by membership in this organization, for themselves and their families.

"Our General President is now about to take the final step of his epic career that he pursued for these many

years. He has actually lived a vital part of the history of organized labor. We wish him every success in this, his final and crowning convention, and happiness in his succeeding retirement, so well earned, which he has indicated he desires. . . .

"Fate has given to me the privilege and honor of presenting to you today the man on whom is centered the attention of countless thousands.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Dave Beck."

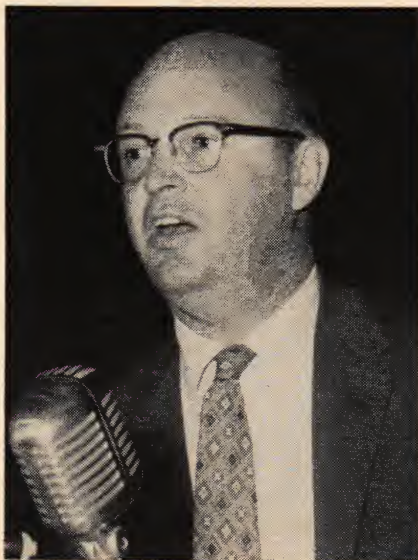
The introduction set off applause that lasted a full six minutes and ended only when Beck, himself, pounded for order.

In his typical fashion, the General President plunged headlong into a crowded agenda. If the business at hand could be disposed of adequately and quickly, this was the man to do it.

Silent Tribute to Tobin

Beck called a brief period of silence in honor of the late Daniel J. Tobin, then moved in on the business at hand. He reminded delegates that there were "in this country, and scattered throughout the world" those who "would destroy this organization."

"There are hundreds, and hundreds of thousands and millions of others



Mayor Kenneth Oka Welcomed Teamsters to Miami Beach.

that give lip service to the philosophy, the principles and the conduct and procedure and progress of labor," Beck said.

"There are those who for selfish reasons forget their duty to the organization and to God and man, and temporarily, for selfish purposes, transgress justice to their fellowman.

"There are those in the highest echelon of political life of our Nation who, in my judgment, for whatever value it may be, transgress the rules of fair play, forget the conduct of judicial procedure, transplant the very foundation and structural stone of our judicial existence and classify men as guilty before they are so proven and bring upon themselves charges and countercharges. . . ."

Beck cited as an illustration the case of Terry Shrunk, Mayor of Portland, Ore., who was attacked by a Senate committee for almost every conceivable impropriety, but has since been cleared completely of the charges which were made against him.

He also cited the case of Clyde Crosby, a Portland organizer for the Teamsters, who had been similarly accused.

"I received not less than a thousand telegrams," Beck declared, "condemning me in every type of expression. . . . denouncing me because I would not remove (Crosby) from his office as organizer. I refused to do it because only one side of the story had been heard.

Courage Needed

"What is the situation today . . . ? Every single solitary charge, with the exception of one minor one, has been disposed of. . . . The responsibility of directing this, the largest labor organization in the world, entails that one of the things that you have in your makeup is courage; that you don't start running, and particularly that you don't run against your fellow man and condemn him until the very last court has exhausted itself."

Beck emphasized that he was not attempting to apologize for any members or officials of the International, least of all himself, and added:

"This is a human family, and because it is a human family it will err and make mistakes. Some of the mistakes may be most serious ones, but in my personal judgment there is no mistake that can be made by any member . . . where justice cannot be secured through the processes of our judicial system."

Memorial to Dan Tobin

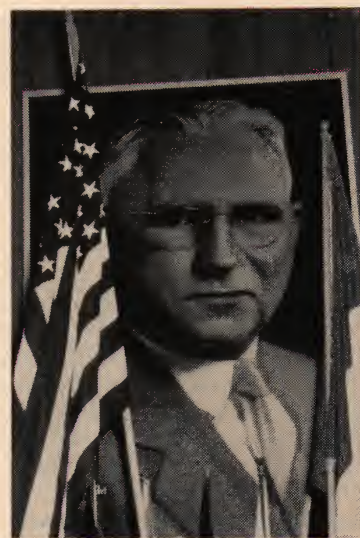
Tribute to the late Daniel J. Tobin, long-time General President of the IBT and an outstanding leader in the American labor movement, was paid at the Teamsters' 17th convention by delegates who, by acclamation, voted that a memorial be established in his honor.

A huge portrait of Tobin, brightly illuminated and surrounded by the Stars and Stripes as well as the flags of the Irish Republic and various states served as a fitting backdrop for the stage from which the proceedings were conducted. At the outset of the convention, General President Beck said:

"Before I speak to this convention this morning in reverent memory of a great and illustrious American, and my predecessor in office, I ask that you rise and stand in silent meditation for a few seconds in memory of that great man who is not with us today, Daniel J. Tobin."

Later, on the recommendation of Beck and Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, the delegates unanimously approved a resolution authorizing and directing the General Executive Board "to establish a living memorial in keeping with the stature of this great leader of labor and of men."

The resolution pointed out



Daniel J. Tobin

that Dan Tobin, General President for 45 years, had "dedicated his whole life to the service" of the Teamsters and that during his reign "the growth of this International Union was unparalleled and the wages, hours and working conditions secured for our membership ranked among the finest in the United States and Canada."

"It is," added the resolution, "the overwhelming sentiment of our membership to establish a memorial which will perpetuate the ideas and principles with which he inspired the whole labor movement."

Other points made by the General President during his opening address included:

- That IBT had paid tax to the AFL-CIO during the previous month on more than 1,500,000 members.
- That there had been no single month during the last five years when IBT membership rolls were not from 20,000 to 80,000 greater than during the same period of the preceding year.
- IBT net worth was approximately \$12,500,000 more than when he took office in 1952. (See page 23.)
- Membership had increased approximately 400,000 during that same period.
- That IBT accomplishments in the fields of wages, hours and working

conditions have been as good or better than those of any other labor organization.

Beck concluded with an earnest plea for just decisions "that will react to the benefit and welfare of hundreds of thousands of members of our organization and hundreds of thousands yet to be organized."

He then appointed Organizers William Griffin and Lawrence Steinberg as reading clerks for the convention.

Griffin read the names of those who had been appointed sergeants at arms, and the chairmen and members of the following committees: Arrangements, Rules, Appeals and Grievances, Credentials, Officers Reports, Resolutions and Constitution. (See page 38.)

State of the Union

Miller, who also served as chairman of the rules committee, read his report, recommending regulations for the proper conduct of the convention. It was carried unanimously.

Miller then introduced the General President's wife to the delegates, and Beck presented Mrs. Catherine English, wife of the General Secretary-Treasurer.

English Addresses Delegates

When the afternoon session convened Secretary-Treasurer John English was introduced by Beck and submitted his report.

Recalling events which had occurred since the convention five years previously in Los Angeles, English said:

"For five years the Teamsters have been put to the test in every manner possible—inside as well as out. The past year, especially, has been a real tough one.

"Those of us who were close to the happenings in Washington were made sick by the efforts to destroy this union. Members and some officers confused by it all were led to believe lies of every shade.

"After 53 years among men, real men, it was tough to see this happen. But thank God we're living through it and we'll still be on top leading a movement that has done more for labor than any other.

"... We ran our organization as we thought we should run it, and we did it as we saw fit, and we ran a good organization. But through outside influences—maybe we got too big too fast—they are trying to do a lot of things to us that they should mind their own business about. They

shouldn't mix in labor with politics. We should run our own business, not them. And if they mind their own business, this will be a better country to live in."

The General Secretary-Treasurer, toward the conclusion of his address, gave the lie to many rumors.

"You hear a lot of talk," he said, "and you read in the papers a lot about English and the Senate Rackets Committee, and Bob Kennedy and McClellan.

"Well, I have represented you for 46 years and if I have been a stool pigeon or anything else, you should have found it out in 46 years.

"I have never talked to Bob Kennedy without having a witness, and I was never introduced to McClellan. So where do they get this stuff? When the day comes that I have got to squeal on my own members, that is tough, and I will never do it. I can look everybody right in the eye. But still there are a lot of people who would like to smudge a character. . . ."

English also said:

"I was appointed a vice president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO) and I accepted the position. . . . Last week I appeared before the Executive Council and I talked for about three-quarters of an hour or an hour about our organization. . . .

Won't Withdraw from AFL-CIO

"I told them in no uncertain words what the Teamsters are and what we mean to do. We will never withdraw from the AFL-CIO, but—if and but—if they kick us out, we will not be in a hurry going back. . . .

"They know what they can do with

that vice presidency of the Union Label and Service Trade Department, of which I am a vice president, and I am also a director of the Union Label Life Insurance Company.

"The day they say we are suspended or expelled, I told them plainly after 46 years with the Teamsters, I am going along with you (IBT), come what will.

"Any of those fellows who are friends of ours now in the American Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO), if they want to be our friends, we will take care of them, and if they don't, they can all go straight to hell. We will battle this out ourselves."

The General Secretary-Treasurer's report (see page 25) made the following points:

- Nearly \$30,000,000 was collected in per capita fees and approximately \$3 million in initiation levies since the 1952 convention.

- The 10-cent increase in per capita tax netted IBT nearly \$7 million.

- Investments netted the International approximately \$5 million.

- Strike benefits of \$4 million during the five-year period were greater than those paid during the 27 previous years of IBT history.

- Organizing campaign expenses increased nine times since 1952.

- Per capita payments to such affiliates as the AFL-CIO were up two and a half times.

- Overall IBT expenses of \$27.5 million were about double those for the preceding five-year period.

- The Brotherhood has assets of \$33 million and a building that cost \$5.25 million.



Delegates checked in with Credentials Committee, received badges, brochures and souvenir packs.

State of the Union

• IBT auditors Fred Verschuere, Jim Braddock and Charles Farrell have audited books of 969 locals, uncovered approximately \$95,000 in per capita arearage.

The Rev. Gordon M. Forbes, pastor of the Miami Community Church, delivered the invocation at the second day's session, and Beck immediately sought to straighten out for the record some problems which had arisen in Washington and in New York.

Court Actions Develop

In those two cities, challenges were being hurled at the legality involved in selecting some delegates.

A group of 13 rank and file members of IBT from New York had sought to nullify any action the convention might take. They won their argument before U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, in Washington, but the U. S. Court of Appeals upset the ruling.

Now they were before the Supreme Court and Chief Justice Earl Warren indicated he would rule at the earliest moment possible.

And from his Washington Office Senator John McClellan (D.) of Arkansas, charged that at least half of the delegates to the convention were selected in violation of the Teamsters' constitution.

Dave Beck was not in any mood to be stampeded.

The credentials committee, of which Roy Williams of Kansas City was chairman, had been chosen with extreme care, he said, adding, "I feel

that they are discharging their duties fairly, honorably, and with diligence and attention.

"Now, the entire processes of our convention are involved in this action. I do not intend to take a single chance. I want to bend over backwards as your chairman to bring to the attention not only of the legislative people in Washington, but to our own members in particular, that we are bending over backwards to screen most carefully and to make certain . . . that no delegate will be seated where there is any protest backed up by factual data."

Beck would not, he said, give credence to reckless charges, adding:

"There must be factual data upon which a decision can be predicated."

The General President explained that a pledge had been made to surrender the convention hall for the Jewish religious observances which were to begin at sundown Friday.

"We are fighting against time," he said, "so I want to keep this convention rolling."

Revisions to Constitution

In calling upon Administrative Vice President Einar Mohn, chairman of the Constitution Committee, Beck emphasized that any recommendations for constitutional changes which were controversial would be referred back to the committee. "The purpose," said Beck, "is that controversial issues shall not be considered until all delegates are seated in the convention."

It was then that Mohn began a tedious yet most important task.

"We have considered many, many resolutions proposing constitutional changes," he said.

Assisted by Weldon Mathis, of Atlanta, Mohn proceeded to read the constitution and its proposed changes (see page 31) and had reached Article XII, when Beck interrupted to make an announcement.

"The chair desires to announce at this time," he said, "that Chief Justice Warren has, as of this date, decided not to block the election."

The statement was greeted with a wild outburst of applause. When order was restored, the Constitution Committee continued its work.

On the third day of the convention, The Rev. Charles H. Meeker, associate pastor of the Church by the Sea, gave the invocation, praying:

"... Afford the opportunity of differing in our ideas and our opinions



Reading Clerk Griffin

and then bringing these together to a focus which may be for the good of all concerned. . . ."

Before day's end, or night's end, the prayer would be answered. There would be the opportunity for differing . . . the merging of differences for the good of all.

The reading clerk announced a meeting of Southern Conference delegates in an off-hall conference room and turned the floor over again to Mohn.

"The Constitution Committee met last night from 9 to nearly 1 o'clock," he reported. "There were some delegates who made an awful lot of noise on this floor about changes they wanted (but who) did not appear before the committee, and the committee members called for them several times."

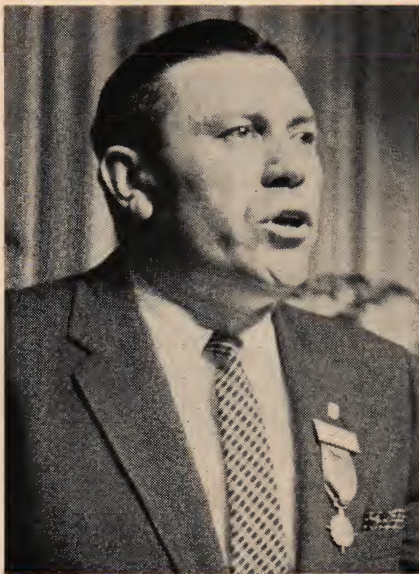
Thus Mohn's committee plunged the convention into the necessary task of dealing with highly controversial constitutional matters.

Chairman Williams, of the Credentials Committee, then made a partial report, listing those delegates whose seating had been approved and those whose papers were not acceptable. There followed questions from delegates who did not know whether or not they had been seated. Beck said:

"I would like to report that this committee (credentials) worked all last night and Williams (Roy) did not get to bed until pretty nearly 8 o'clock this morning."

AFL-CIO Report Read

On that note, the convention recessed for lunch, after which Beck



Roy Williams
Credentials Committee Head.

State of the Union

called upon Larry Steinberg to read the report of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee concerning the IBT to the delegates.

About midway through the report a delegate rose and suggested that the Steinberg reading be culminated and that portion already read be stricken from the record. The chair ruled the delegate out of order.

When the full report had been read, Beck recognized Delegate Mathis, of Local 728, who introduced a resolution stating that the report contained "one-sided charges and conclusions," that its substance was a "rehash of charges aired before the so-called McClellan Committee," that the accusations were made in defiance of the American principles of fair play and due process and that the IBT "is an autonomous union which is determined to make its own policies and select its own officers without dictation by outsiders."

The resolution asked that the entire AFL-CIO report be stricken from the record. It was followed by a substitute motion to refer the report to a committee for further study and another to lay it on the table until the night session.

Both substitutes lost and the vote on the original motion, to strike the report from the record, was carried overwhelmingly.

Following the action, Hoffa took the floor, on a point of personal privilege, and answered in detail the charges against him contained in the AFL-CIO report. Vice President Brewster also answered the public charges against him.

Three-Hour Night Session

When the night session convened, Williams read another report from the credentials committee clarifying the status of most delegates whose seating had been questioned. The rest of the evening was taken up with consideration of the proposed changes in the constitution. The session concluded shortly before midnight.

The fourth day's session opened with an invocation by the Rev. J. M. Taylor of All Soul's Episcopal Church.

Then Harold J. Gibbons, chairman of the Appeals and Grievance Committee, recommended in behalf of his group that jurisdiction over a Little Falls, Minn., dairy plant which had been in dispute between St. Cloud Local 329 and Duluth Local 32, be granted to the former. The convention supported the recommendation.

Delegates Officially Seated

The morning session concluded after a report of the Credentials Committee had been adopted and its chairman, Roy Williams, and those who as-

sisted him, had been warmly lauded by Beck for the work done.

"We have examined the credentials and approved the seating of 1,753 delegates," Williams reported. "We have recommended that 65 delegates not be seated. Forty-nine delegates withdrew their credentials and 24 delegates have not checked in."

Most of the afternoon session was consumed by action on revisions to the Constitution. Then Fred Tobin, chairman of the committee on Officers' Reports, reported on his committee's work. With its adoption, the session recessed at 5:45 p. m.

Rabbi Irving Lehrman, of Temple Emanu-El, in delivering the invocation for the fifth day's session, was profuse in his thanks to the International for agreeing to vacate the auditorium in time for Yom Kippur observances.

A few minutes later, it became obvious just how enthusiastic the delegates were about their nominees for the IBT General Presidency.

For nearly an hour, the supporters of Hoffa, Lee and Haggerty paraded with signs and banners. Bands blared, delegates waved and shouted. It was an arm-weary Dave Beck who finally restored order by pounding an already overworked gavel.

Presidential Voting Begins

When the delegates again were seated, Beck outlined the procedure to be followed during nominations and recognized Peter J. Hoban, president of Local 753, to make the nominating address for his fellow-Chicagoan, Thomas J. Haggerty. The seconding talk was given by Joseph Heffernan of New York Local 757, and the most important event of the convention was underway.

General Secretary-Treasurer English stepped forth to nominate his choice—Jimmy Hoffa.

"We are here today at the most crucial time in the history of the Teamsters Union," English said. "We are being watched by everybody all over the country. Yes, they have people here to our left and right from the FBI, the Senate Rackets Committee, and probably from the American Federation of Labor, watching what we do.

"I am . . . going to place in nomination the name of James R. Hoffa, the champion of the Teamsters' movement. I don't care what anybody says, he has done more as an individ-

(Continued on page 14)

A Touch of Ireland



Charles Daley, Local 753, President Beck and Peter J. Hoban, Local 753, as Irish flag was hoisted in tribute to Dan Tobin.

Teamster Peter J. Hoban is as proud of his Irish ancestry as he is of his union card.

So when his perceptive eye detected that the Irish Republic's flag was not among those arranged in an arc at the base of a portrait of Daniel J. Tobin at the Teamsters' 17th convention, Hoban called the chairman's attention to what he thought was an oversight. (Actually, the flags were of the various states and not of foreign countries, as Hoban thought.)

"Brother Hoban," said President Beck, "your devotion to the great cause of Ireland and your eloquence shall not go unnoticed."

When an Irish flag was not forthcoming, the president of Local 753 got permission from President Beck to obtain a flag, himself. This he did and, with suitable words of tribute to the sons of Eire, he placed it alongside the Tobin portrait, opposite the Stars and Stripes.

Spirited Campaigning



STOCK-in-trade items of traditional, old-fashioned campaigns — buttons and banners, posters and painted hats—were in full display as candidates made their bids for election to office.

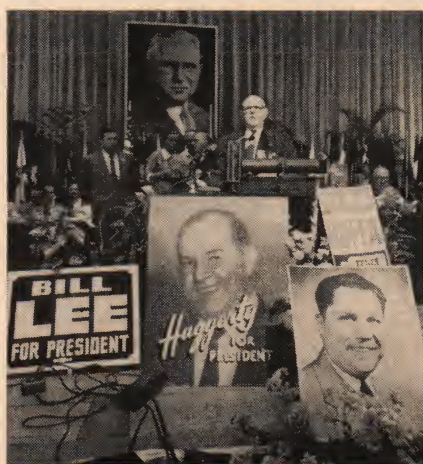
Delegates followed the campaigns with interest and joined in spirited support of their favorites. Scenes on this page are typical of the pre-election "politicking."

Both before sessions and during any recesses the delegates were quick to jump to their feet and start parading. As they marched and waved the standards of their favorite candidates, popular tunes played by a band added an air of jollity.

TOP: Placards urging the election of the three candidates for General President—James R. Hoffa, William A. Lee and Thomas J. Haggerty—fill the auditorium at an early-convention demonstration.



The unusual hats show who this four-some supports.



LEFT: Backers of candidates made sure they "caught the eye" of the convention by displaying posters in front of the stage, facing delegates.

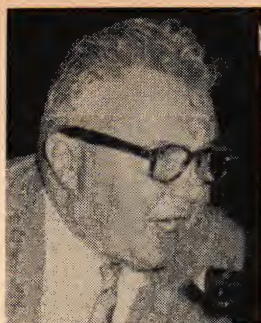
BELOW: Hawaiian delegates fashioned their own poster, boosting their choice. Other convention delegates stand and cheer their favorites.



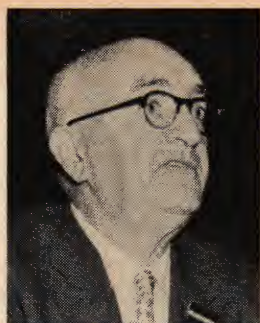
Jimmy Hoffa has a few words with a group of delegates.



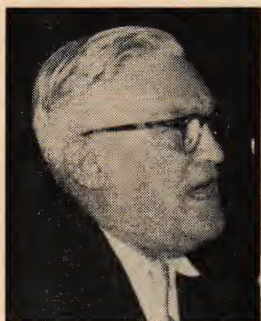
Nominations are in Order



Peter J. Hoban
nominates
Thomas J. Haggerty



John F. English
nominates
James R. Hoffa



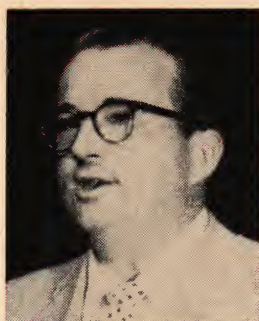
Thomas J. Mahoney
nominates
William A. Lee



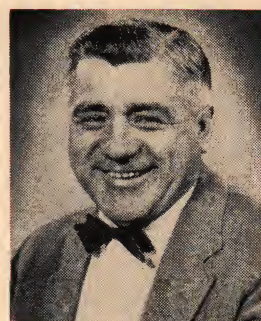
Nicholas Morrissey
nominates
John F. English



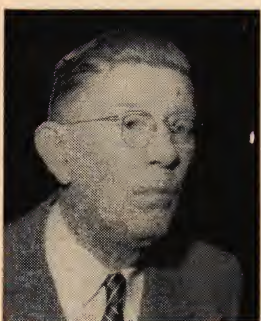
Edwin Dorsey
nominates
Harold J. Gibbons



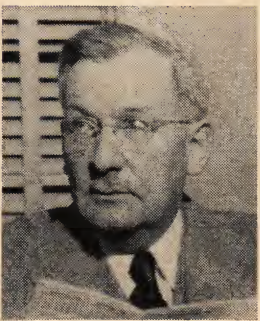
Albert McCullough
nominates
John J. Conlin



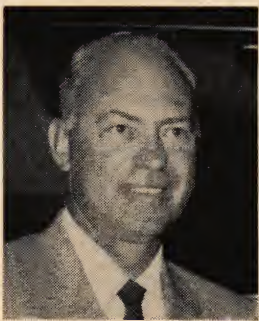
Joseph Prifrel
nominates
Gordon Conklin



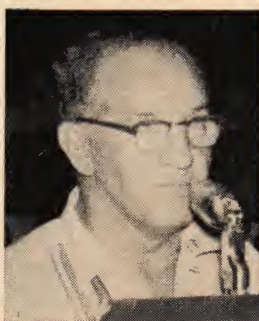
Frank Schmitt
nominates
John T. O'Brien



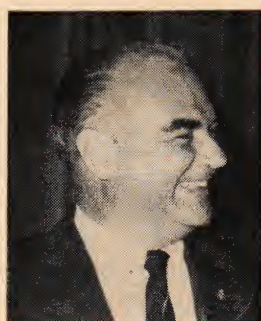
James J. Rohan
nominates
Frank W. Brewster



Gerald A. Shearin
nominates
George A. Mock



John Strong
nominates
Thomas Hickey



Bernard Adelstein
nominates
John O'Rourke



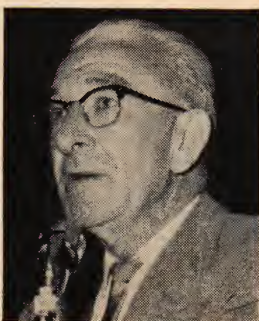
Joseph Trerotola
nominates
Thomas E. Flynn



Robert Holmes
nominates
Bert Brennan



Harold Lopez
nominates
Joseph J. Diviny



John Annand
nominates
Einar O. Mohn



Charles DeLorenzo
nominates
Harry Tevis



Albert Sabin
nominates
John Backhus



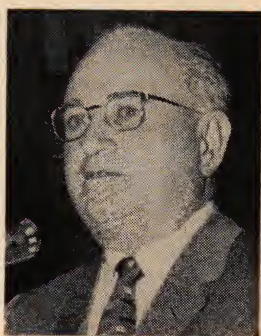
Odell Smith
nominates
Murray W. Miller



Louis Triscaro
nominates
John Rohrich



Fullmer Latter
nominates
Paul D. Jones



John Backhus
nominates
Raymond Cohen

ELECTION ON FILM

The Delegates Choose



General Secretary-Treasurer English prepares to cast a unanimous ballot for an un-opposed candidate. At left is Retiring General President Beck.

WITH the campaigns closed in a final shower of confetti and nominations ended, the outcome awaited the voice of the convention delegates. In contested races, the reading clerk called the roll of the entire convention, recording the vote of each accredited delegate.

When the results were announced, there was a burst of applause.



New officers of the International Union, elected by the 17th Convention, solemnly raise right hands as outgoing President Beck administers the oath of office.



Tally Clerk John Conway (foreground) keeps track of roll call balloting. In right background is Reading Clerk William Griffin, calling for the vote of each delegate.



The convention makes known its approval of the outcome of the voting. Two full roll call votes and a portion of another were required to settle the contested elections—one for the presidency and the others for two vice presidencies.

ELECTION ON FILM

Hail the Winners!

ENTHUSIASTIC demonstrations rocked the big convention hall in tribute to election victors. A beaming James R. Hoffa was greeted by hundreds of well-wishers, and popular John F. English received an endless stream of hand-shakers on stage.

Retiring President Dave Beck raised Hoffa's hand, signalling triumph for the new 44-year-old Teamsters' leader.

Opposing candidates, William A. Lee and Thomas J. Haggerty, joined in the congratulations for Hoffa.



President-elect Hoffa leans forward to accept handshakes from his supporters.



Retiring President Beck (left) hoists the arm of Jimmy Hoffa who, with his wife, Josephine, acknowledges the applause of convention delegates.



Their candidates won! That's apparent from the expressions of the hand-clapping Teamsters.

General Secretary - Treasurer English (left), re-elected unanimously, is congratulated by Vice President Thomas E. Flynn (right) and President-elect Hoffa.

Berniece Heffner (left), secretary to Vice President Einar O. Mohn, was among Hoffa well-wishers.



State of the Union



Candidate Haggerty

(Continued from page 9)

ual than any man in this organization, including myself. . . . He has helped all of you. Let us take care of Hoffa for what he has done for us."

Hoffa's nomination was seconded by Bert Brennan, of Detroit Local 337.

William A. Lee's name was placed in nomination by Thomas J. Mahoney, secretary-treasurer of Local 734. Seconding speeches were made by Vice President Frank Brewster and Vice President Thomas L. Hickey. The latter had been a candidate for the top spot but withdrew from the race and threw his support to Lee.

Another who had thrown his hat into the presidential race was Cong. John F. Shelley of California. He, too, appeared at the convention but stepped aside, leaving Hoffa, Lee and Haggerty to battle it out.

With the nominations completed, the arduous task of calling the roll began and long before it was completed, some three hours later, it was apparent that Hoffa was unmistakably the predominate choice for General President.

"The chair declares James R. Hoffa elected on the first ballot due to the securing of a majority vote," Beck announced after a count of the votes.

Losers Offer Congratulations

Almost immediately, Lee was at the microphone.

"We haven't lost everything," he told those who had supported him. "As a matter of fact, I don't believe we have lost anything. . . .

"To you, Jimmy, I congratulate you. I wish you everything good. I hope you have good health. I hope that you will have an opportunity now

to spend more time with your family. As you know, the principle and the platform on which I entered into this race was one of unity, one to keep the Teamsters together.

"I hope the incoming board will devote the same time, energy and ability that they possess in negotiating contracts, in bringing out some fine deals and working arrangements for the rank and file, and out of that experience, out of that ability of theirs, they will be able to negotiate with the AFL-CIO and keep this great International Union united . . . and keep them in the great labor body."

Lee was followed to the platform by Haggerty.

"When I first encountered Jimmy Hoffa in my campaign," he said "I think he was supposed to have made a statement that he could take care of the professionals, but it was the amateurs he had to watch.

"Well, I think we, who are the amateurs, have to learn a lot about the technique of the professionals. But I think until I entered this race, excitement was absent, and I think it was very much needed to bring the



Candidate Lee

delegates out and to let them express their opinions the way they did. . . .

"I wish Jimmy every success. I will still fight for the things I believe in, but I will fight them within the ranks of our great International Union."

The big contest was over, but there was no appreciable let-down among the delegates. There was more business at hand.

Organizer Nicholas P. Morrissey nominated English to succeed himself as General Secretary-Treasurer.

"It inspires me with a feeling of awe and humility—awe at the greatness of the occasion, and humility in the presence of the man it does me honor to present to you," Morrissey said.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure . . . to present . . . John F. English for re-election for another term to that great office."

Seconding speeches were made by Scotty Marshall, of Local 249, and Basil French, president of Joint Council 10. There were no other candidates for the office so English's re-election was unanimous.

Edward Dorsey, of Local 618, nominated Harold Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of the Central Conference, chairman of the National Warehouse Conference, chairman of the Missouri-Kansas Conference, chairman of Joint Council 13 and secretary-treasurer of Local 688 in St. Louis, for the office of vice president.

The nomination was seconded by Dale Ferris, of Local 604. Since Gibbons was unopposed he was declared elected unanimously.

Albert J. McCullough, of Local 560, Hoboken, N. J., nominated incumbent John J. Conlin. This vice presidential

Rabbi Gives Thanks

The Teamsters' withdrawal from Miami Beach's auditorium, hours before their convention was concluded, so that it could be used for Yom Kippur services brought commendations from members of the Jewish faith.

The Teamsters withdrew, in the midst of elections which were deferred until the following night when sessions were resumed at the Eden Roc hotel. Acknowledging the inconvenience and expense thus entailed, Rabbi Irving Lehrman appeared personally before the convention delegates and offered a word of thanks and a prayer. Said the Rabbi:

"I am happy to express my personal thanks and the thanks of the Temple Emanu-El, our congregation, for your true American spirit which permitted ample time to prepare for the services of the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, Yom Kippur. It is truly the American spirit of respect for religion and brotherhood. May God bless you."

nomination was seconded by Vice President John T. O'Brien, of Chicago.

The name of Milton J. Liss, of Local 478, Newark, was placed in nomination by Edward Doyle, of New Brunswick Local 456, and seconded by Joseph Mangan, of Local 807, New York.

The contest for this post threatened another long roll call but Liss solved the problem by announcing:

"I withdraw as a candidate and wish John Conlin the best of luck and health."

Conlin thus won a unanimous vote.

For a moment, it looked like the same problem would arise over the election of the third vice president. Wesley Burnham, of Local 131, nominated Vice President Sidney L. Brennan, of Minneapolis, for re-election. The nomination was seconded by Gilbert Ewer, of Local 346, Duluth.

Joseph Prifrel, Jr., of Local 149, St. Paul, then nominated Gordon R. Conklin of Local 120, for the same post. Conklin's nomination was seconded by Frank Winkel, of Conklin's local. A contest was spared when Brennan arose and said:

"Indeed this is a pleasure to be nominated again at this time, but on my wife's advice, along with that of my doctor and with other pressing business, I am going to decline. . . . I wish Jimmy, my friend, and the new board coming in all the success in the world."

No other nominations were made so Conklin was declared elected unanimously.

After a nominating address by Frank Schmitt and a seconding talk by Michael Healy, both of Local 710, Chicago, John T. O'Brien was unanimously re-elected fourth vice president.

Fifth Vice President Frank Brewster, after his nomination for re-election was placed before the convention by James J. Rohan, of Local 882, and seconded by Vice Presidents Joseph J. Diviny and Bill Lee, withdrew to make the election of George E. Mock unanimous.

Mock's name had been placed in nomination by Gerald A. Shearin, of Local 137, and seconded by Ed Benjamin, of Local 670 in Salem, Oreg.

Hickey vs. O'Rourke

The biggest battle for a post on the executive board was to be for the sixth vice presidency.

John Strong, of Local 807, nominated Thomas L. Hickey to succeed

Congratulations To Teamsters

A telegram congratulating the Teamsters Convention on the positive steps taken at their 17th Convention was received at the closing session from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, through its president, M. A. Hutcheson.

A second telegram, extending best wishes and calling for continuance of relationships, was received from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific through its secretary-treasurer, Morris Weisberger.

The Carpenters' telegram, addressed to President-elect James R. Hoffa, and John F. English, General Secretary-Treasurer, follows:

"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to assembled delegates at your 17th Convention. Congratulations to each of you on your election to the General Presidency and General Secretary-Treasurership, respectively, of one of the oldest, and largest and most militant free International Trade Unions.

"While we have not had the opportunity or satisfaction of reading the entire text of your convention proceedings, we were most gratified to learn that substantial and positive steps have already been taken by you and your fellow delegates at the convention—as pledged by Vice President John English at the AFL-CIO's recent executive council meeting—to correct constitutionally and structurally questionable practices and conditions which the United States Senate Select Committee on Labor and Management brought to light.

"All free trade unions in the United States and Canada can profit immeasurably by any concrete and positive actions your free and autonomous International Union voluntarily takes to maintain the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in its 65-year long, time-honored position in the free labor movement.

"Fifteen million organized laboring men and women in America and Canada, your own 1,400,000 members among them, are looking forward with great anticipation to the day when all our unions will once again re-enter the organizing arena, determined to lift the movement out of its recent organizing lethargy. Organizing the unorganized and improving their working and living conditions is still the biggest task ahead for all labor. Godspeed to all the delegates on their return homeward and to the tasks ahead.

"(signed) M. A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The Sailors' Union telegram said:

"The undersigned, representing the Pacific District of the Seafarers International Union of North America, extends best wishes to the Teamsters' Convention. On the Pacific coast we have—for more than a half century—worked in harmony in the mutual endeavor to obtain satisfactory results for our respective memberships. Throughout these years, in war and peace, we have been allies—and we feel that this happy relationship will prevail in the future, regardless of other developments.

"(signed) Morris Weisberger, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Sam E. Bennett, Marine Firemen's Union.

Ed Turner, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union."

himself. The second was made by John Hoh, of Local 8. John O'Rourke's name was put up by Bernard Adelstein, of Local 830, and seconded by Delegate Daniel J. Coluccio, of Local 761.

Also nominated was George T. Wilfinger, of Local 557, Baltimore, but he withdrew his candidacy.

After nominations were declared closed, Beck announced that, in keeping with his pledge to vacate the auditorium by 5 p. m., the roll call on the contest would be deferred until Saturday at 7 p. m., in the Eden Roc Hotel. Acceptance speeches by Hoffa (see page 17) and English preceded adjournment.

State of the Union

"Once a Teamster, always a Teamster. . . . United we stand, divided we fall," English said in his speech of acceptance. "We may have some trouble, but I think we'll be able to handle it."

"I give you my word of honor—this I will do—I will do everything I can to stay in the AFL. But it has to be with honor."

At the Saturday night session, delegate Anthony Ferro, of Local 263, Utica, who had been absent when O'Rourke's name originally was placed in nomination, was recognized and allowed to enter his second.

The convention then stood in silence for 30 seconds in memory of delegate John G. Thibreau, Sr., of Local 717, Chicago, who died soon after his arrival at Miami Beach. The roll of delegates followed and O'Rourke was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Other Vice Presidents

Other vice presidents elected unanimously and the names of those who nominated them and seconded the nominations were:

Thomas E. Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference, nominated by Joseph Trerotola, Conference secretary-treasurer, and seconded by Eugene A. Carter, Local 175, Charleston, W. Va., and Robert A. Smith, of Local 264, Buffalo.

Joseph J. Diviny, incumbent nominated by Harold Lopez, Local 85, San Francisco, and seconded by George Cavano, of Local 174, Seattle, and Clyde Crosby, International organizer of Portland.

Owen B. Brennan, president of Local 337, Detroit, and business agent of Joint Council 43; nominated by Robert Holmes and seconded by Frank Fitzsimmons, both of Local 337, and Delegate Joseph Bernstein, of Local 781.

Einar O. Mohn, administrative vice president of the International; nominated by John Annand, general organizer of Los Angeles, and seconded by W. L. Woxberg, of Local 224, Los Angeles, and Ted White, Local 860, San Francisco.

Harry Tevis, incumbent of Pittsburgh; nominated by Charles DeRenzo, Local 205, Pittsburgh, and seconded by Frank Rebhan, Local 175, Charleston, W. Va., and John Angelo, Local 377, Youngstown, Ohio.

John Backhus, of Philadelphia, an IBT trustee; nominated by Albert Sabin, Local 463, Philadelphia; Raymond Cohen, Local 107, Philadelphia,

and John L. Smith, Local 869, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Murray W. "Dusty" Miller, of Dallas, Tex., chairman of the Southern Conference; nominated by Odell Smith, Local 787, Little Rock, Ark., and seconded by Weldon Mathis, Local 728, Atlanta, and Charles Haster, Local 207, Kansas City.

Trustees Elected

Unanimously elected International trustees were John H. Rohrich, an incumbent of Cleveland, Ohio; Paul Jones, also an incumbent of Los Angeles, and Raymond Cohen, Local 107, Philadelphia.

Rohrich was nominated by Louis Triscaro, of Local 436, and the nomination was seconded by William Presser, Local 555, Cleveland. Jones was nominated by Fullmer H. Latter, of Local 222, Salt Lake. Lewis E. Harkins, general organizer, seconded the nomination.

Backhus nominated Cohen. Seconding addresses were made by Louis Lanni, of Local 830, Philadelphia, and William J. McCarthy, of Local 25.

Eight delegates to the AFL-CIO

Convention were elected unanimously.

Following the elections Beck administered the oath of office to the new officers.

The man who had headed IBT for the five most fruitful years of its existence closed the convention with a short statement, in which he said:

"I do not desire at this time to say anything in leaving. I have had a great experience in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. For more than 31 years I have been on the employed staff of this International Union. . . .

Offers Services

"I sincerely trust and hope that in some manner I will from time to time have opportunity to assist this International Union. I desire to do it out of the love and respect I have for the great organization, and I seek no compensation of any kind or character. . . .

"And so I say, good night, goodbye and God bless you."

At 11:25 p. m., Beck's gavel fell. IBT's Seventeenth International Convention was at an end.

AFL-CIO Action Has No Effect On Teamsters' Position in CLC

Suspension of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by the AFL-CIO has no automatic effect on the relationship between that union and the Canadian Labor Congress, Gordon Cushing, executive vice president of the CLC, said.

"We see no reason why the Canadian membership of the union should be penalized for something that is happening in the United States," Mr. Cushing said. "If there was the slightest indication of improper practices on the part of any of the Canadian ranking officers of the union then we would very definitely be concerned; but there have been no such suggestions."

The position taken by the CLC is in line with well-established precedents. The International Union of Operating Engineers is at present under suspension imposed by the CLC's Executive Council as a result of

this union's activities in Canada. This has in no way affected relations with the AFL-CIO. The International Longshoremen's Association has retained its affiliation in Canada despite expulsion in the United States. Both the International Association of Machinists and the United Mine Workers have in the past had a continuing relationship with the Canadian central labor body while severing their relation in the United States.

These situations exemplify the autonomy of central labor bodies in both Canada and the United States in dealing with matters of suspension and expulsion, and there is no automatic action in one country as a result of suspension imposed in another.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has some 33,000 members in Canada.



Acceptance Address Of President-Elect Hoffa At 17th Convention

In a speech of acceptance following his election as President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, James R. Hoffa dedicated himself to a militant program for the advancement of trade unionism and, above all, the welfare of the Teamsters' 1,500,000 members. While disavowing any intent to start a civil war within labor's ranks he promised a united, determined, all-out fight against those outside forces which seek to dominate or destroy the Teamsters.

I WANT to say humbly and with the deepest sense of gratitude—thank you for this great honor which you have granted me.

I realize all of the pressure that has been placed upon you and this great International Union. I appreciate deeply this vote of confidence. I want to promise you here and now I will devote myself and all my energies to serve you honestly and sincerely. And, with God's help, I pledge to do all in my power to lead you and this organization to a position of respect and honor in the eyes of the rank and file of labor; in the eyes of the Nation; in the eyes of the world.

I am your servant by virtue of my office as General President. This International Union exists for you and for the membership, however large or small the local union might be. We are Teamsters together, and I pledge to you that your problem is my problem. The resources of this great International Union will be spent for the benefit of the membership in the never-ending fight for justice and dignity for the workers we represent.

Asks Support, Guidance

I pledge to you that this union will be a model of trade unionism. I need time and I need the support of each and every one of you to accomplish this task. And I say to you the rank and file—our 1,500,000 members

—I want to hear from you, I want your advice, I want your guidance, I want your help.

If you are dissatisfied with anything that is being done, or in the way this union is being run, I want to hear from you. I believe in good honest trade unionism. I believe in the welfare of our members. This union will practice democracy in its fullest form, notwithstanding our enemies.

To say that I do not feel deeply about the charges that have been made against me would be untrue. To say that it has not been tough would be untrue.

I am a family man. I have a wife and children. I am proud of my family, and they are proud of me. They know how I believe in the cause of labor. They know this is my life's work and I am not ashamed to face them at any time for anything I have ever done. I will fight to defend myself and to keep the name of Jimmy Hoffa as a symbol of good trade unionism and as a symbol of devotion to the cause of labor.

Let's go back and look at what has happened to the labor movement in this country in the last 50 years. At the beginning of that period the word "labor" was something that people hated. We know the slave wages and slave conditions that existed. We know that men like Samuel Gompers, Dan Tobin, William Green, Phil Murray and others were smeared. They were ridiculed. They were investigated and persecuted. Yet they kept fighting.

Were they destroyed? No. Did they stop? No. And each hour, each day, they kept plugging away to the point where labor is and was recognized as a vital and important force in the American way of life.

Pledges Continued Fight

You know my background; you know my experience. I have given 25 years of my life to fighting for this union. I have fought for what I believe is right and good against forces more vicious than you can ever

State of the Union

imagine. I propose to continue that fight as long as I live.

Labor has made a greater contribution to the growth of this country than any other single force. We have fought for free public schools; the right to vote; to put an end to debtor's prisons; for child labor laws. We have fought for minimum wage laws, for the eight-hour day, for social security, for the fundamental right of workers to organize. Yes, we have fought for human rights and for the dignity and freedom of the American worker.

Yet labor today is under attack. This International Union has just come through the most vicious attack any group of workers has ever experienced. From every side, inside and outside the labor movement, we have been subjected to accusations and charges of every sort and description.

Never in history has so much outside effort been exerted on the internal affairs of a free organization.

Welcomes Honest Investigation

I have no fight with the McClellan Committee, nor have I any desire to obstruct a true and honest investigation. Investigations by committees of Congress to aid in legislation have a useful and proper place in America. But when a Congressional Committee concentrates on a personal attack or misuses its power, it can be dangerous for all of us.

Something is wrong when a man may be judged guilty in the court of public opinion because some enemy or some ambitious person accuses him of wrong-doing by hearsay or inference. What is happening to our historic principle that a man is innocent until proven guilty?

Something is wrong when newspaper headlines have more force than the findings of a court of law, or a jury of one's fellow-men.

Something is wrong when some Americans begin to find fault with the Bill of Rights for which our people have bled and died.

The law should not be a weapon of politics. We are taught that our law is the backbone of our democracy. Let's not write law on the front pages of newspapers. Let us keep law in the statute books and in the Courts of Justice.

Destruction of the basic principles of due process and the use of the lawmaking function to smear a man's reputation without the protection of judicial processes is one of the greatest threats to freedom and the rights of the individual that America has faced in our lifetime.

Denounces Smears

I want to say that a great injustice has been done to the individual members of the Teamsters Union. You are the people whose good name has been smeared. And I want to say this to the whole country: The 1,500,000 working American men and women that make up this International Brotherhood of Teamsters are your next-door neighbors. They aren't gangsters. They aren't hoodlums. They are respected citizens who live next door to you; who go to the same churches and

synagogues; whose children go to the same schools that your children go to; who serve the Red Cross and the Community Chest the same as you do. Our members belong to the same clubs and societies that you do. These people are Americans. I am proud to be one of these people.

Something has happened to the labor movement in recent days. I am ashamed of what I see within labor's ranks. I see men who would betray principle to get a better headline. Samuel Gompers did not formulate his program by reading the morning newspapers.

I have said before, and I repeat now, that we will never leave the AFL-CIO voluntarily. We dispute the charges that have been levelled against us. It is unfortunate that the AFL-CIO accepted unproven charges without full investigation as to their merits. We condemn the hasty action taken with regard to our International Union, we condemn the effort to interfere with our internal affairs. We believe in the autonomy of International Unions and shall defend our autonomy as Teamsters.

Won't Start Labor War

We have taken action at this convention to comply fully and properly with ethical demands of the AFL-CIO. We have stated repeatedly that this action would be taken at our convention.

The Teamsters Union will never fire the first shot in a Civil War in the American labor movement. I have worked long years and I have fought hard in the cause of America's workers. I believe strongly in unity and cooperation. Only anti-labor forces will profit from a split within the house of labor.

We have no desire to become a party to disorganizing the organized. There is too much to do . . . too many workers who need to be organized, too many workers who need better conditions . . . to waste our energies on internal warfare. I say that it would be a tragedy if the selfish action of a few ambitious men in the top leadership were permitted to destroy the hard-won unity of the American labor movement.

We will do everything in our power to remain within the united labor movement. The Teamsters Union has every hope and intention of giving full cooperation in the fight for economic justice. I hope that the hasty threats of expulsion will be withdrawn as time and what we do proves our sincerity and that we are decent trade unionists and useful citizens.

Issues Solemn Warning

But I say to you that if certain forces succeed in driving us from the united labor movement for their own selfish ends, let me give them this warning. Separation didn't hurt the Machinists. It didn't hurt the Carpenters. It didn't hurt the Mine Workers. **And it won't destroy us.** The Teamsters Union will continue to live and grow.

If these people succeed in forcing the Teamsters out of the Federation, and attempt to raid our organization, mark my words, and mark them well, we will

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be ready to defend ourselves with every ounce of strength we possess.

Again, I say, I hope that we will not be deprived of the opportunity to serve the united labor movement. We have work to do—all of labor together—and we are prepared to cooperate with all the resources at our command.

Some so-called labor leaders have fallen into a trap. They fear anti-labor legislation, and rightly so. In their fear, they have been misled by bad advice to condemn so-called labor corruption more often than the union haters.

It would seem to me that the leaders of organized labor should be emphasizing the good things in the labor movement. Instead, they wind up cooperating with labor's legislative enemies. They forget that tomorrow it will be their turn to face the enemy. I hope they are able to fight back.

Instead of concentrating on the protection of individual rights and human freedom, they keep quiet because they are afraid. This is not leadership. This is surrender. And that we will never do.

It is easy to accuse a man of corruption. It is too bad that some people are always willing to believe the worst. Too bad that some leaders of labor ignore fair play and truth and join the yapping of the union haters.

Teamsters United Against Foe

I say to you that we face the serious situation of bitter anti-union legislation unless the labor movement begins to fight for due process and an end to one-sided and unproved accusations. If we become too timid to fight for what is right and just, we will lose in the legislatures what we have won on the picket lines. As has been said on many occasions by such leaders as John L. Lewis, there is more than enough legislation on the local, state and federal books to handle and

prevent whatever corruption there may be within the ranks of labor.

There has been a concentrated effort to bring disunity and confusion upon us. We cannot ignore the fact that certain outside pressures want to dominate or destroy this Union. We Teamsters have not lost our unity, and we shall not lose it.

I have spent twenty-five years of my life in the labor movement. I have fought the opposing forces with every device at my command. I have been beaten, threatened, abused, and smeared. But I will continue to fight. I will fight with every weapon at my command to protect the unity and strength of our Union.

We shall go forward. We are Teamsters. We are brother unionists. As brothers, we may disagree among ourselves. But we shall present a united front against any attack from the outside and we shall never surrender our birthright . . . to fight against all odds in the service of our Brotherhood.

Among all the charges, no one has said we have failed to organize. No one has said we have failed to bring to our membership a program of wage gains and improved security never equalled in the history of organized labor. We have done these things because we have worked together in the service of our rank-and-file membership. Let no outsiders weaken us by destroying that unity. Let no outsiders by propaganda weaken the confidence of our rank-and-file in their leadership.

Let us bury our differences; let us work together as a team; let us stand united; let us serve the interests and protect the welfare of our membership every hour of every day.

By closing ranks, by settling our differences peacefully and democratically within our own house, we can move forward to build a greater and stronger Teamsters International Union.



Delegates cast aside partisanship to applaud the Hoffa acceptance speech.

New General Executive Board



FRONT ROW (left to right)—John Rohrich, Cleveland, and Paul Jones, Los Angeles, trustees; Harold J. Gibbons, St. Louis, and Murray W. Miller, Dallas, vice presidents-elect; General President-elect James R. Hoffa, Detroit; General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, Washington; John Conlin, Hoboken, N. J., Joseph J. Diviny, San Francisco, and Harry Tevis, Pittsburgh, vice presidents; John O'Rourke, New York City, vice president-elect, and Raymond Cohen, Philadelphia, trustee-

Biographical notes on the new Teamster officers elected at the Miami Beach convention follow:

Harold J. Gibbons

Harold J. Gibbons steps into a vice presidency after serving as secretary-treasury of the Central Conference of Teamsters and acting director of the National Warehouse Division since 1953.

Gibbons brought his large St. Louis local union—688—into the Teamsters in 1949 after breaking with a CIO retail and warehouse union. The 47-year-old Gibbons subsequently rose to his present positions as president of the St. Louis Joint Council and the Missouri-Kansas Conference of Teamsters, in addition to his important Central Conference and National Warehouse posts.

Gibbons entered the trade union

movement in Chicago during the depression, leading the 1937 strike of cab drivers who became and remained a unit of the Teamsters. He went on to serve as Midwest organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers, and went to St. Louis in 1941 as head of that city's Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees Union.

Under Gibbons' leadership, this union disaffiliated with the International in 1948 and Gibbons led them into the Teamsters in 1949, where his abilities as an organizer and negotiator became widely recognized. Since 1953, he has served as chief assistant to James R. Hoffa in directing the Central Conference.

Gordon R. Conklin

Gordon R. Conklin, newly-elected IBT vice president, became a truck driver in 1923, then left the trade to sell insurance for a four-year period before returning in 1931 to his first love and signing up with Local 120 in St. Paul where he now lives.

In 1937 Conklin was named a trustee of Local 120 and was elected its president in December 1941, a position he retains. He was a leader in organizing St. Paul's brewery workers in 1947, the over-the-road haulers in 1945, and was a major factor in the strike that brought organization to local cartage haulers and cab drivers in St. Paul.

Conklin has been president of Joint Council 34 since 1945 and a vice president of the Minnesota State Fed-

and International Trustees



elect. **BACK ROW**—Bert Brennan, Detroit, vice president-elect; John T. O'Brien, Chicago, vice president; George Mock, Sacramento, and Thomas E. Flynn, Washington, vice presidents-

elect; Einar O. Mohn, Los Angeles, vice president, and Gordon Conklin, St. Paul, and John Backhus, Philadelphia, vice presidents-elect.

eration of Labor for eight years. He also is a charter member of the Central States, Southeastern and Southwestern Pension Fund.

George E. Mock

George E. Mock, a vice president of the IBT which he joined in the late 1920's in Los Angeles, has been active in labor organizational work from the time he first went to work as a produce truck driver.

What might be called his real initiation into Teamster ranks came during the controversy which resulted in the Teamsters' absorption of cannery workers in California in the mid 1940's.

Mock was elected recording secretary of IBT Local 598 in Los Angeles in 1939 and became its secretary-treasurer in 1940 when he also be-

came secretary-treasurer of the Western Warehouse and Produce Council. Four years later he became director of the Western Warehouse Division and took a big part in the 1950 fight against the ILWU in San Francisco.

In 1953 Mock, who is 50, was appointed an International organizer for the Sacramento area.

John J. O'Rourke

A Teamster—like his father and his three brothers—for more than 40 years, John J. O'Rourke has reached a vice presidency of the IBT after an eventful career.

He first drove a team in his native New York, hauling bricks for \$8.75 a week. Later he became a truck driver, signed up with Local 654 which since has become Local 282

over which O'Rourke rules as president.

In 1932 O'Rourke was the moving force in organizing the building materials industry in New York City. For years he has served as trustee of the Building Trades Council in New York, secretary-treasurer and trustee of Joint Council 16. In 1947 he was elected president of this Joint Council but poor health prompted him to withdraw from the office until he recovered completely and was elected to the post for the second time this year.

Thomas E. Flynn

Vice President Thomas E. Flynn was named director of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters in 1953. Now 51, his career as a Teamster began in Chicago at the age of 18 when he drove a team of horses on a daily milk

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route and joined the Milk Drivers Union Local 753.

Five years later, he transferred to an Ice Drivers Union, Local 702. On the recommendation of the late president Daniel J. Tobin, Flynn was appointed a general organizer in 1936, and a year later was assigned to organize a Teamster local in South Bend, Ind. In two years time, he built a local of more than 5,000 members.

In 1941, Tobin selected Flynn as his executive assistant, and he served in this capacity until Tobin's retirement in 1952. Flynn then was made national director of the over-the-road freight division, a post he still holds. Under Flynn's leadership, the Eastern Conference has gained more than 100,000 members since 1953.

Owen (Bert) Brennan

In stepping up to an IBT vice presidency, Owen B. (Bert) Brennan continues a climb started in 1932 when he helped re-vitalize Teamster Local 299, which he later served as business agent.

During the early 1920's Brennan, who is 53, drove a team hauling produce in Chicago. Then he hauled cars for the munificent sum of \$7.40 for a two-day, round-trip between Detroit and Chicago. After his association with Local 299 he went to Joint Council 43 as an organizer.

When Local 337 was organized in Detroit by a handful of fish peddlers, produce and soft drink drivers, Brennan became its president, a position he retains along with that of business agent for Joint Council 43.

John B. Backhus

John B. Backhus served as a trustee of the IBT for five years before his elevation to the post of vice-president.

President of Joint Council 53 in Philadelphia, Backhus first served in that office from 1937-41, and was re-elected in 1947. He began his Teamster service working for a bakery where he became interested in organizing efforts. Through his work, a charter was granted to Local 463 in 1933, and Backhus was immediately elected president. He has held the position without interruption for 24 years.

Under his leadership, Local 463 has grown to a membership of over 10,000 in the milk, bread, ice cream and allied industries. The Local negotiated the first pension plan in the baking industry.

Murray W. Miller

Vice President Murray W. (Dusty) Miller, director of the Southern Conference of Teamsters, has been a milk driver, a bakery driver, and since 1946 has been a leading figure in the Teamster organizing drive in the South.

Now 42, Miller drove a milk truck during his high school days in his native Columbus, Ind. He later became a machinist and to Mobile, Ala., as an organizer for the Carpenters Union. In 1942, Miller started organizing bakery drivers for the Teamsters in Indiana and his success led to appointment as business agent for Local 188.

In 1946, Miller went to Houston, Tex., to take over Local 968, and in 1947 was appointed an International organizer and assigned to head Local 745 under trusteeship. He was appointed director of the Southern Conference in 1951, moving to Dallas.

Raymond Cohen

Raymond Cohen, who was elected one of three IBT Trustees, began his working days at the age of 13, driving horse-drawn wagons on the Philadelphia waterfront.

In 1929 Cohen and a group of other drivers formed Local 107 of the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers, which came into the Teamsters in 1933 as Highway Truck Drivers Local 107. In that year, Cohen was elected business agent of the local, and in 1953, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the 14,000-member unit.

Now 50, Cohen serves as chairman of the Philadelphia organizing drive, a member of the 7-man Over-the-Road Policy Committee of the Eastern Conference, and chairman of the negotiating committee for the Philadelphia-South Jersey-Delaware-Maryland area.

An Editorial

The editorial which follows is reprinted from the October 16, 1957, issue of New York Mirror.

The Hoffa Case

It is a little difficult to understand by what law Judge F. Dickinson Letts undertook to supervise the elections of a labor union. It is not a question of Jimmy Hoffa, who may be altogether unfit to head this union which has such a history of corruption.

It is a question of the right of the people to assemble and the right of a private organization to manage its own affairs. Is a labor union a private organization or is it part of the Government?

What Is the Law?

If the Teamsters Union has violated a law, the Teamsters Union should be punished by whatever means the law provides. Precisely which law requires a labor union to be properly conducted? The National Labor Relations Act?

It is not important whether a higher court confirms or reverses Judge Lett's decision; what is important is whether such a decision has any law behind it at all or is legislative action like some of the recent Supreme Court decisions.

True, no one has the right to steal money, to embezzle funds, and these are punishable crimes. But by what law does the court restrain the officers of a private organization from taking office? Is the court an honest ballot association?

Wishes to Supervise

It would appear from this and a prior decision of Judge Letts in this connection that the learned jurist wishes to supervise the affairs of the Teamsters Union, which may be all to the public good—but what law gives him such authority?

The important question here is not Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union or the fact that many regard this as a corrupt union. The question is, are we a country governed by law or by temper? Is Congress the legislative body according to the Constitution or are the courts going in for legislation as a side line?

Sees Better Future

Beck Tells of Union's Progress

IN the five years since 1952, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has chalked up contract, membership and financial gains unequalled in the history of the labor movement, retiring General President Dave Beck told delegates at the Teamsters' 17th Convention.

Beck added that further gains in all fields of Union activity may be expected in the years ahead.

Citing statistics from the office of General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, Beck showed that IBT's average membership had risen from 1,118,371 in 1952 to 1,399,938 for the first eight months of this year.

But the average figures for the first part of 1957, he pointed out, in no way reflect the full strength of IBT membership today. He said that during August Teamster Locals paid per capita tax to the International on 1,589,850 members.

Despite the high costs of such a widespread and successful organizing campaign, Beck reported interest and dividends from a well-planned investment program provided the funds necessary to carry it out.

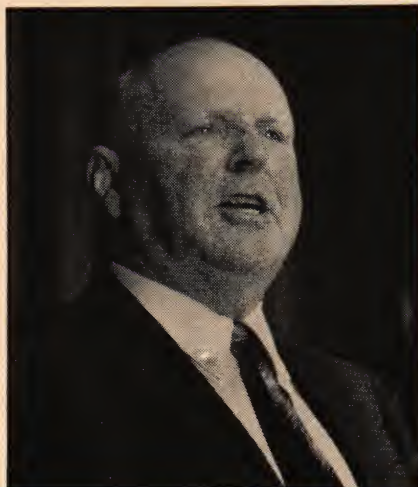
In all, Beck said, about \$5,000,000 has been spent by the International since 1952 in matching and direct contributions to IBT area conferences, joint councils, locals and special drives both in the United States and Canada.

Statistics cited by the IBT General President showed steady membership gains in all conference areas, including the Southern, where "right-to-work" laws have made organization difficult.

Big Gains Shown

Percentagewise gains in the Eastern conference have been greatest. The Central and Western Conference were second and third, respectively.

The startling growth of IBT membership over the past five years was approached—but not reached—only by that of the International Association of Machinists, Beck told his audience. In third and fourth position in the race for members, but far behind the two leaders, were the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Steelworkers of America. Trailing badly, in order,



President Beck Reports on Stewardship.

were the United Automobile Workers, the Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Hod Carriers and the Ladies Garment Workers.

The Teamsters have experienced an even greater growth in net worth since 1952, Beck asserted. Investment which netted IBT \$1,994,024.65 during the five years which ended June 30, 1952, have earned \$4,706,371.92, or more than two-and-a-half times as much since.

In addition, a net yield on Teamster

investments of 2.5 per cent at the end of December, 1952, now has risen to 4.02 per cent.

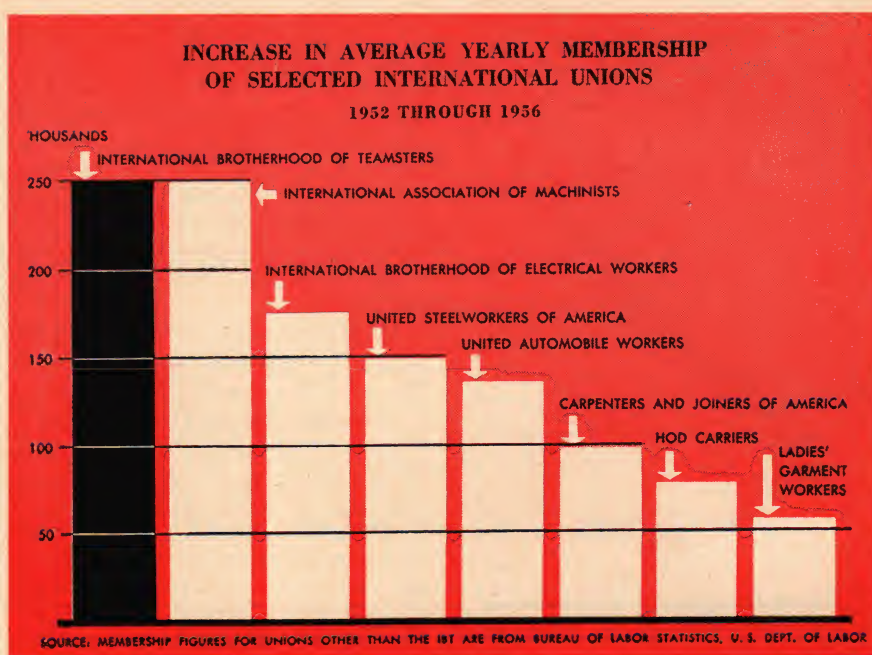
Financial growth of the IBT treasury in the five years of his administration was cited by Beck as follows:

1952	\$27,085,000
1953	\$29,079,000
1954	\$33,108,000
1955	\$35,035,000
1956	\$36,008,000
Present	\$38,048,000

The latter figure, Beck emphasized, did not include more than \$3,500,000 in retirement funds. In summation, he said IBT had become financially stronger during the last five years by \$10,962,709, plus an increased pension reserve of \$1,512,116.

Beck in lauding the IBT investment program, declared it has brought the union both increased membership and earnings during the five-year period and had allowed the International to assess the lowest per capita tax on members of any major union in America.

To preserve liquidity, he said, IBT maintains sufficient assets to be used as collateral for loans at interest below the rate of earnings received on investments.

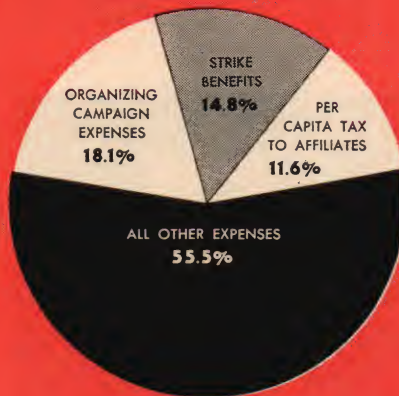


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TOTAL EXPENSES



July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1952
\$13,782,348.18



July 1, 1952 - June 30, 1957
\$27,571,659.51

Explains Investments

Beck reported that when he took office in December 1952, the Teamsters had approximately \$8,000,000 or better in non-interest accounts in banks. He immediately launched an investment program which, he said, has resulted in not a single penny of loss to the International.

The Government bonds, held by the Union, had an interest return of 2½ or 2¾ per cent so Beck said he sold them and invested in first mortgages guaranteed by the Government.

This type of investment, he con-

tended, is better than having huge sums laying idle in a bank producing no interest. He added:

"You keep yourself in a liquid position by having enough assets where you can walk over to the bank, lay them down as collateral and raise any amount of money you want and still not have your money tied up in non-interest bearing return to the organization.

"It is my opinion that it is an absolute impossibility not to be in a liquid position if you have assets that are acceptable to the banks for the purpose of loans. When you take the collateral, on which you are earning from 5 to 9 per cent, and put it over in the bank from which you borrow money at 4 or 4½ per cent you are making a first-class return upon your money and you are not freezing it in any bank, and still you are remaining 100 per cent liquid.

"In my personal judgment, we have not made an investment of any kind or character that did not protect the liquid position of this International Union."

Budgetwise, Beck compared breakdowns of the IBT expense dollar for the last two five-year periods.

Spent More on Organizing

From 1947 until 1952, he said, when total expenses were \$13,782,348, organization campaign expenses accounted for 3.9 cents of the expense dollar, strike benefits for 13.2 cents, per capita tax to affiliates to 8.7 cents and all other overhead to 74.2 cents.

In the 1952-1957 period, when ex-

penses were more than doubled, greater percentages were laid out for organizing, strike benefits and per capita tax to affiliates, Beck asserted.

Organizational outlays were increased more than four times, he said. The dollar breakdown for the period has been: organizing campaign expenses, 18.1 cents; strike benefits, 14.8 cents; per capita tax to affiliates, 11.6 cents, and all other expenses 55.5 cents.

Contract benefits gained for union members have far surpassed those obtained for other unions generally, Beck declared.

Each year since he took office, the General President declared, IBT has obtained a higher percentage of wage increases of 15 cents an hour or more than have workers in other industries. During the first half of 1957, IBT settled 27 per cent of such agreements, while the average for all other industries was but 16 per cent.

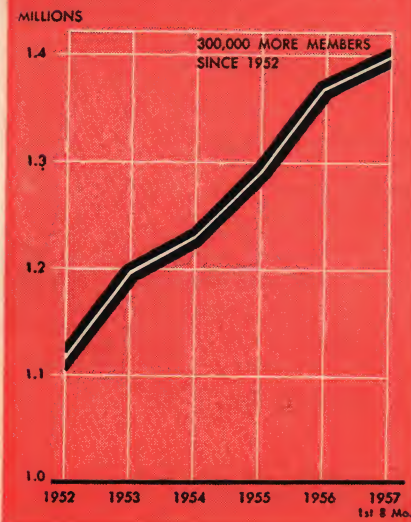
During the last five years, only workers in the bituminous coal and contract construction fields, whose pay scale was greatly below that of other industries, obtained hourly wage hikes greater than those gained by IBT, Beck said. Of the 36 other industries surveyed by the Department of Labor, IBT won the greatest pay increases.

In addition, he said, the average work week of the IBT members has been shortened, more than 85 per cent of the organized local drivers and

(Continued on page 38)

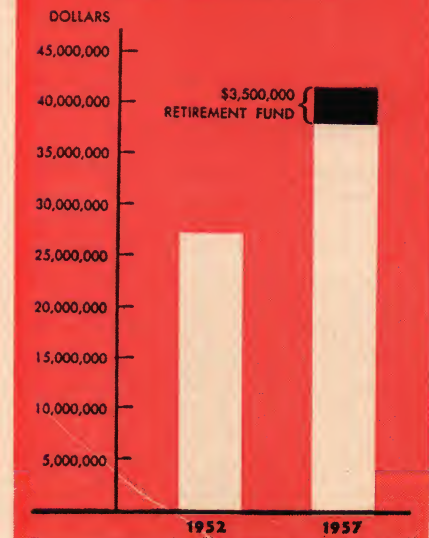
ANNUAL AVERAGE TEAMSTER MEMBERSHIP

1952-1956 and FIRST 8 MONTHS OF 1957



NET WORTH OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

JUNE 30, 1952 - JUNE 30, 1957



Delegates Happy Over Gains

English Reports on Growth

A CONSTANTLY expanding membership and its attendant dues and initiation fees increased the wealth of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by \$10,962,709.26 during the past five years.

This happy news of the past and encouragement for the future was given to delegates to the International's 17th convention by General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English.

In a handsomely - printed 60-page report, packed with charts, graphs, and colorful illustrations which gave meaning and significance to cold statistics, the Secretary-Treasurer report on his five years of stewardship. He took the occasion to laud his staff in this manner:

"The cause for the smooth, almost faultless operation that takes place day in and day out in the financial phase of your International Union can be traced to unsung, untiring and selfless personnel."

English told the delegates that total income of the Teamsters between July 1, 1952 and last June 30 was \$38,534,368. Expenses for the same period were \$27,571,659, leaving a balance of nearly \$11,000,000.

The report reflected the huge efforts and expense which went into IBT's organizational campaign since the previous convention. It showed that nearly \$5 million, or roughly a million dollars a year, was spent in the



Secretary-Treasurer English informs delegates on state of the Union's finances.

drive which has brought about 300,000 additional members into the organization.

More than \$4 million was paid in strike benefits during the five years, English said, adding that \$3,176,975 was given to the AFL and AFL-CIO in per capita taxes.

The statistical breakdown of the International's books showed the union had a net worth on last June 30

of \$38,047,748. The figure represents total assets of \$39,772,604, liabilities of \$1,067,221 and accounts receivable of \$657,634.

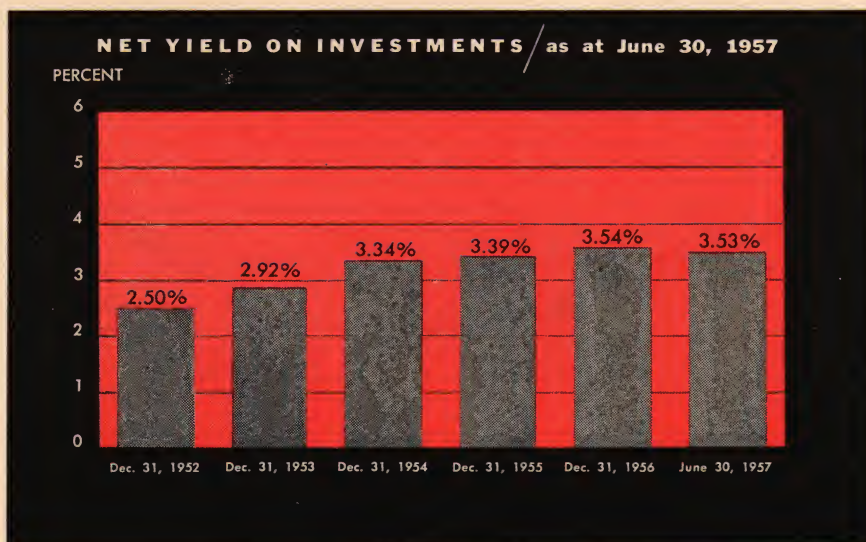
IBT investments at the end of this fiscal year amounted to \$33,012,442, the report showed. More than 53 per cent of this total, or \$17,601,076 was in veterans' mortgages, and 20.2 per cent, or \$6,650,000 was in Government bonds. The remainder was invested as follows:

First trusts and real estate, 19.9 per cent, or \$6,577,212; housing construction loans, 4 per cent, or \$1,333,848; bonds other than those issued by the U.S. Government, 1.4 per cent, or \$450,000, and commercial loans, 1.2 per cent, or \$400,304.

The report showed that despite the huge membership of IBT and the enormous number of contracts negotiated between 1952 and 1957, there were comparatively few strikes. A chart revealed that at only one period in each of the five years did the number of members on strike exceed 3,000.

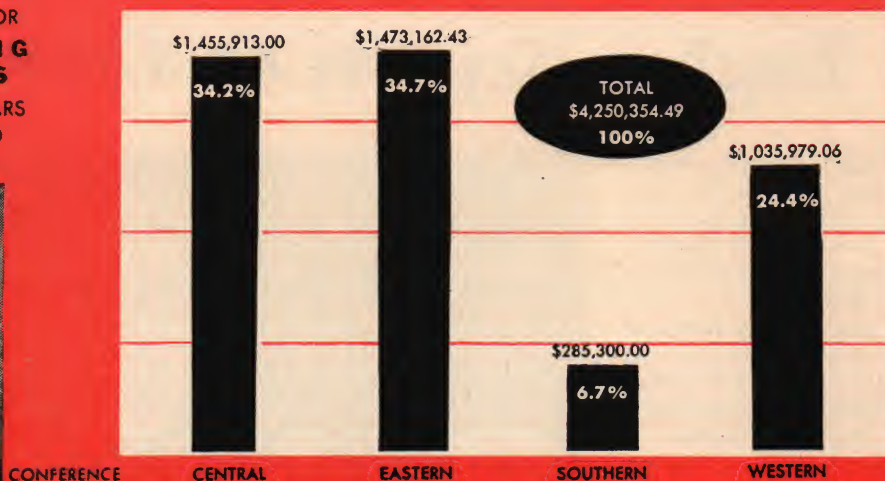
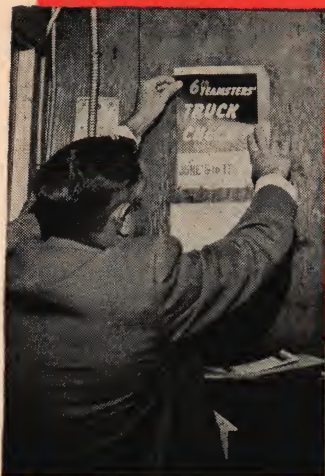
Lauds Local Officers

"This data significantly reveals good contractual employer-employee relationship," the report stated, "ob-



State of the Union

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONFERENCES FOR ORGANIZING EXPENSES FOR THE FIVE YEARS JULY 1, 1952 TO JUNE 30, 1957



viating the need to strike, but better still it reveals the tremendous savings in man-hours, money and convenience enjoyed by the member, the employer, the International and the public.

"The credit naturally belongs to the officers and business agents of our local unions who, under the guidance of the national trades divisions and area conferences, have been able to maintain harmonious relations and all they imply between member and employer."

English told the convention 132 new locals were chartered during the five-year period and that four joint councils, a state conference and three trade divisions were organized.

The report showed a balance of \$3,473,690 in the IBT Retirement and Family Protection Plan. The program covers employees of the International.

In an address to delegates before introducing the report, English attributed the greatest portion of the International's increased wealth to a hike of 10 cents in per capita tax.

"Let's see what the 10-cent increase in per capita meant to us," he said. "According to my figures, we picked up almost seven million dollars that way, and we can thank the last convention for 63 per cent of our net worth since then."

English asked the delegates to relieve him of responsibility as a trustee for the IBT retirement plan. He said:

"As trustee, it is my responsibility

to see that the plan gets its money from the International and that each employee who is eligible has his or her share of the funds properly credited. Also, any payments of severance or retirement benefits are my job and the investing of the money in the plan is supposed to come under my jurisdiction, but it hasn't worked out that way the past couple of years.

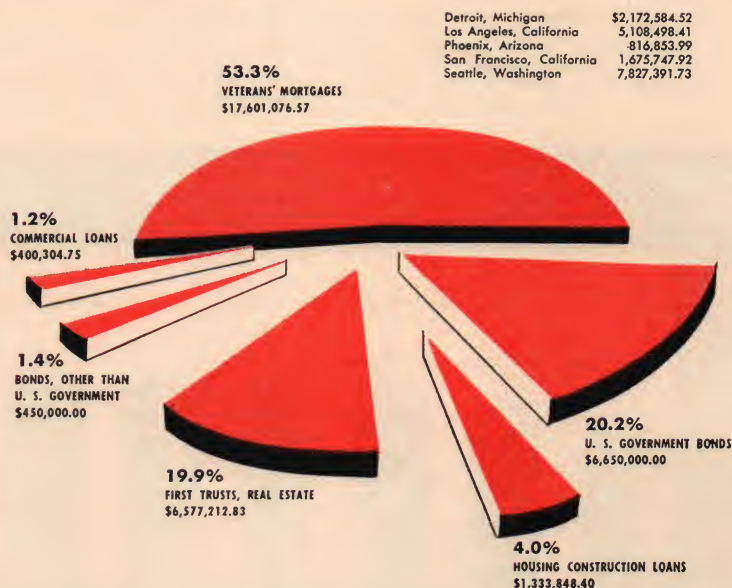
"Because there could arise a con-

flict of interest, as General Secretary-Treasurer, I've recommended to the Constitution Committee that I be relieved as trustee of this fund. Personally, I don't think either of the two top officers of the organization should serve as a trustee or a member of the administrative committee.

"To administer the plan properly, I think at least one member ought to

(Continued on page 38)

INVESTMENTS as of JUNE 30, 1957

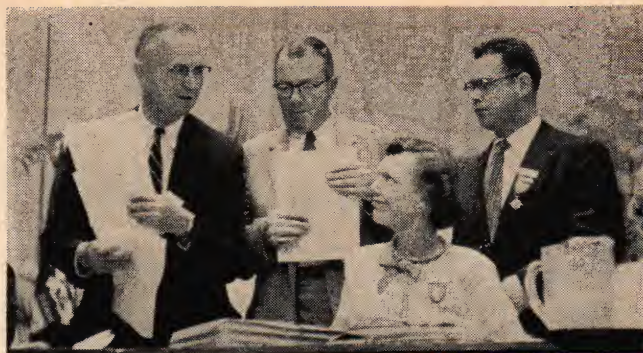


Detroit, Michigan \$2,172,584.52
Los Angeles, California 5,108,498.41
Phoenix, Arizona 816,853.99
San Francisco, California 1,675,747.92
Seattle, Washington 7,827,391.73

TOTAL INVESTMENTS \$33,012,442.55 100.0%



Conferring onstage were Hoffa, English and Organizer Nicholas Morrissey, seated, with Attorneys Herb Thatcher and Dave Previant and Wm. Mullenholz, International Comptroller, standing.



A point on the record is cleared up by Jim Mahan, official reporter, Einar Mohn, administrative vice president, and Robert Graham, organizer. Seated and assisting is Graham's secretary, Alice Buskey.

CONVENTION ON FILM

Around the Rostrum



On October 3, Ann Watkins, secretary to President Beck, completed 30 years of service with the Teamsters Union. Here she is presented to the delegates by a proud boss.

Below: President Beck was greeted by another veteran Teamster, Carroll Bolding, New Orleans.



Above: Six vice presidents (clockwise from foreground: Diviny, Brennan, Hickey, Brewster, Lee and Hoffa on stage with President Beck. At right is Jack Connor, convention reporter.



Left: In close huddle on convention stage are Bill Mullenholz, comptroller, and Murray Miller, temporary convention chairman and chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Newsmen Laud Facilities

Teamsters Get Record Coverage



Reporters Interview Beck



Hoffa Plied with Questions

IF there was any doubt that the eyes of the world were on the Teamsters' 17th convention—as several speakers mentioned—one quick glance over the vast press section in Miami Beach would have been convincing.

The Teamsters' six-day convention attracted the widest attention and received the most extensive coverage ever given to a labor meeting. More than 170 newsmen, broadcasters, telecasters, photographers and writers for labor publications as well as news and general magazines reported the proceedings.

The importance and magnitude of the events which developed made Miami Beach a newsman's paradise.

"I've been to all the recent political conventions," said a veteran reporter, "and none of them had much on what has been going on here. There never was a labor convention quite like this one."

Newsmen Laud Press Facilities

His words found immediate support among the vast number of reporters from all parts of the United States and Canada who were left leg and arm weary from covering the day and night activities. Before the convention was concluded these hard-bitten reporters and photographers took an action that was as rare as it was complimentary. Newsmen aren't often moved to an open display of their feelings.

But, in this case, they drafted a res-

olution lauding the press-room and other facilities which the Teamsters, through Allied Public Relations Associates, had provided "for adequate coverage of such an important event." It added that "the task of providing these facilities was handled with extreme efficiency and dispatch by the publicity staff of the union."



AP Writer Norman Walker turns out story while Bob Filliettaz of Teamsters' news bureau watches.

As requested by the newsmen who signed it, the resolution was read to the convention by General President Dave Beck and approved unanimously by the delegates. It had been some time since press and radio-TV representatives had spoken in such favorable terms about the Teamsters.

Preparations for the expected onrush of newsmen began two weeks before the convention opened when Allied's board chairman, David B. Charney, and its Washington Vice President Harry Guinivan, Jr., arrived in Miami Beach. They supervised the installation of platforms and cables for television and radio use, telephones, typewriters, mimeographing machines, Western Union lines and a myriad of other things—including even a pencil sharpener—for the convenience of newsmen.

Spacious and fully-equipped press rooms were established at the Eden Roc hotel and in a 75 x 30-foot room backstage at the Miami Beach auditorium. From September 19, when the General Executive Board first met, until it held its wind-up session on October 6 these press rooms bubbled with activity and excitement.

"Never have I seen such interest in a labor meeting," said Norman Walker, veteran Associated Press labor writer. "In addition to covering the major developments, we were kept busy reporting on activities of individual delegates because what they did and how they voted was big news back home."

State of the Union



TOMORROW'S HEADLINES—(Left to right) Robert Lewin of Chicago News, A. H. Raskin of New York Times, Bob Spiegel of Des Moines Register, and Dom Bonafede of Miami Beach at work.

Paul Staples, labor reporter for the *Seattle Times*, was among the early arrivals. "My newspaper," he said, "gave the convention the most extensive coverage ever given to a union convention."

News conferences with Teamster officials and candidates for the General Presidency were frequent. Thousands of feet of TV and newsreel film were shot by the eager cameramen. Broadcasts were made several times daily directly from the newsrooms as representatives of all the major radio-TV networks and several independent stations vied to keep atop the "big story."

"No labor convention, in my experience, was so intensively covered," said Robert M. Lewin, labor writer for the *Chicago Daily News*.

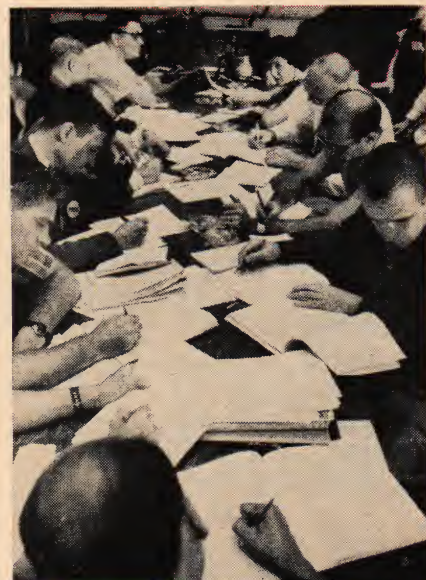
"It was the most exciting convention I have ever covered," Ted Schafers of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* stated. "I want to compliment the Teamsters' press people for the service given to me and others. It was press relations at its best."

Biggest Event in Labor

"This was the most widely covered event Miami ever experienced," commented a city official. His appraisal was supported by Western Union officials who estimated their news file alone ran to half a million words. It was impossible to estimate the wordage transmitted by the dozens of telephones which newsmen used hour-on-hour.

By the time delegates moved into the auditorium for the formal opening, the affair, judging by the attention it was receiving from news media, was closely akin to a political convention. Ten long tables, strategically located directly in front of the stage, were jam-packed with reporters; flashbulbs were popping everywhere, and TV cameras were grinding away when General President Beck brought the convention to order.

There was little letup in the feverish activity during the next several days. So intense had become the public interest in what the Teamsters were doing that the Associated Press installed a teletype machine in a room just off-stage to transmit its stories over a direct line into its world-wide headquarters in New York.



BUSY SCRIBES—This view of only one of many press tables shows reporters concentrated on developments. Among those shown are Robert Bedolis of the New York Herald-Tribune, John Grimes of Wall Street Journal, and William Eaton of the United Press.

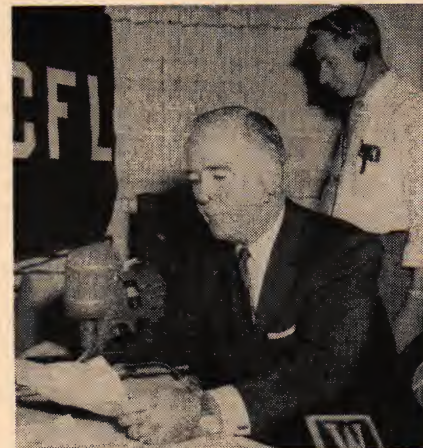
In this manner the AP was able, during the presidential roll-call, to transmit to the outside world the presidential preference of an individual delegate within seconds after he had cast his vote.

Speedy Reporting

Broadcasters and telecasters operated with the same resourcefulness and speed as did reporters for other news media, many of whom kept long-distance telephone lines open to their news desks to flash the election out-



Television and Movie Cameras in Action



Vice President Lee, president of WCFL, radio station owned by Chicago Federation of Labor, makes broadcast from convention newsroom.

State of the Union



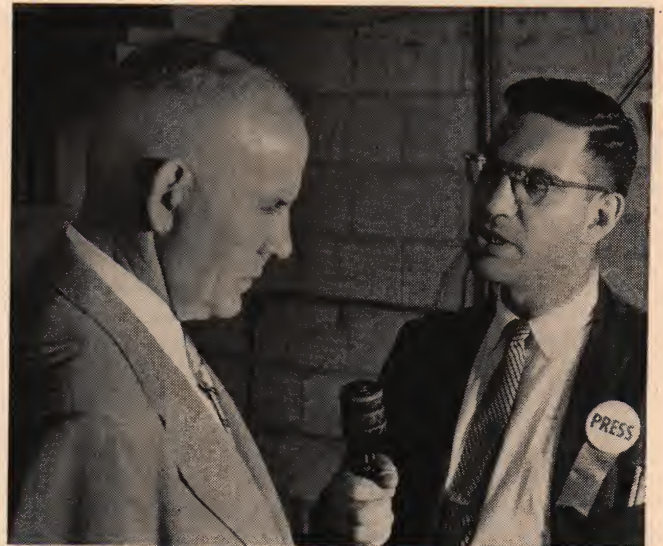
Candidate Lee Talks to Newsmen.



Candidate Haggerty meets press—Hoffa is intent listener.



Photographers Go into Action.



Vice President Hickey tells Herb Kaplow of NBC why he withdrew from presidential race.

come. It was news of international importance and the facilities provided by the Teamsters assured its distribution with the greatest of speed.

"I would like to say that of all the stories I have handled in my 20 years in this business, the facilities and help you and your staff gave was one of the best public relations jobs I have ever seen," George Bliss of the *Chicago Tribune* wrote to William J. Kelly, chief of the Teamsters' news bureau. "You had a difficult situation but you certainly knew how to handle it."

"At both the Eden Roc press room and the one in the Miami Beach auditorium I found," wrote Asher Lauren of the *Detroit News*, "typewriters that wrote, mimeographed speeches and background material (on the Teamsters) that I could read without squinting—and help from your staff on a million details when I needed it."

Phil Becker, labor writer for the *Miami Daily News*, commented:

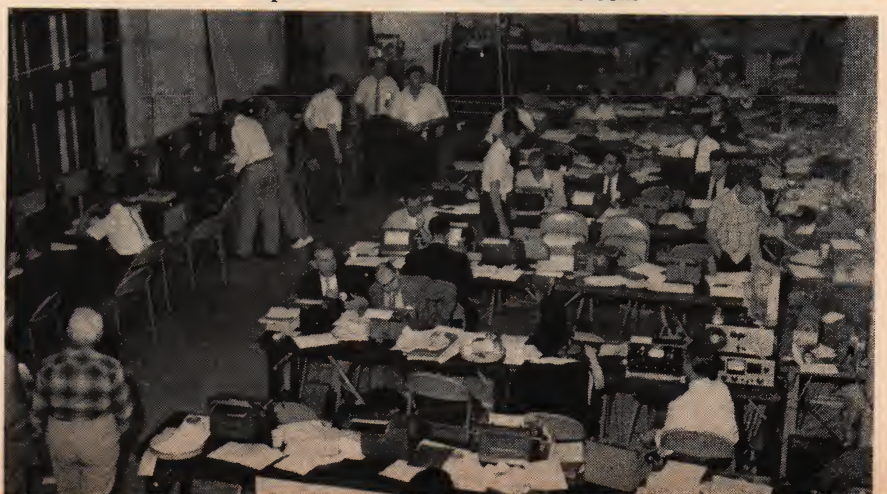
"You and others of the Teamsters' news staff (Bob Filliettaz and Larry Witten, in addition to Charnay and Guinivan) provided invaluable assistance to us in keeping track of the myriad events of the convention, many of which could not have been covered without this help because they occurred simultaneously."

Felix Cotten, labor writer for International News Service, paid his respects to the convention delegates.

Delegates Responsive, Orderly

"I found," said Cotten, "the delegates friendly and responsive, a fact that seemed rather remarkable for an
(Continued on page 58)

Reporters Pound It Out in Newsroom



Important Changes Enacted

Many Revisions In Constitution

CHANGES in the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were among the most important steps taken by the delegates at last month's convention.

A 70-page booklet showing the old constitution and the proposed changes was handed to each delegate as he entered the convention hall on opening day. The old text and the proposed changes printed in parallel columns enabled the delegates to follow the discussions during the consideration by the convention.

The changes presented to the convention had been agreed to by the union's constitution committee (see page 36) which had met in several pre-convention sessions under the chairmanship of Vice President Einar O. Mohn. Meetings were held in San Francisco and Washington and long hours of discussion were held in Miami Beach before and during the convention.

Space here does not permit an extended report on the constitution which will soon be printed as amended for the use of all joint councils, local unions and the membership. Highlights of the action taken at the convention will indicate the principal changes.

One of the early and significant changes proposed by the Committee would have placed the convention sessions on a four-year basis, that is one every four years instead of one every five years as is now the case. The Committee recommended this change in order that the Teamsters would follow the general recommendations on conventions made by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

After some discussion the committee's recommendation was rejected in favor of the present five-year period. Thus the constitution remains unamended on this point with a general convention once every five years.

Executive Board Enlarged

An enlargement of the General Executive Board was recommended and approved. The Committee recommended that the present board of General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and 11 vice presidents be



Einar O. Mohn
Constitution Committee Chairman

enlarged by two vice presidents, thereby giving the union 13 vice presidents.

In several places in the constitution

routine changes were made to make the document uniform in nomenclature with respect to AFL-CIO. In several places to the words "American Federation of Labor" were added the now official name of the overall organization and reads "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations."

One of the major changes occurred in Article VI, Sec. 5(a) "Power of the General President to Appoint Trustees and Duties and Obligations of Locals Under Trusteeship."

Naming of Trustees

Under the addition to this important section the General President in an emergency situation may name a trustee *before* a hearing is held. The old language on the establishment or appointment of a trustee remains in the section, but new language is added covering emergency situations. The new language says:

"... provided, however, that before the appointment of a temporary Trustee to take charge and control of



Delegates Follow Action on Constitution



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OPENING DAY SESSION—17TH CONVENTION, INTE

the affairs of such local union or other subordinate body; provided, however, that before the appointment of such temporary Trustee, the General President shall set a time and place for a hearing for the purpose of determining whether such temporary Trustee shall be appointed, and further provided that where, in the judgment of the General President that an emergency situation exists within the Local Union or other subordinate body, the temporary Trustee may be appointed prior to such a hearing, but such hearing shall then commence within thirty (30) days and decision

made within sixty (60) days after the appointment of such temporary Trustee; and further provided that in all cases the Local Union or other subordinate body shall be advised of the reasons for the appointment . . ."

In the same section a change was made in the hearing officer situation. The old provision permitted the General President to name a deputy to act for him in hearing in a trusteeship situation. Under the new section, as amended, a panel is provided for in this language:

"In the case of all hearings conducted pursuant to or after the estab-

lishment of a trusteeship, the General President shall designate a panel comprised of at least one International Vice President and one disinterested member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from the area involved."

Power of Trustees

This panel must make recommendations to the General President orally or in writing within ten days after the hearing closes. And the decision by the General President must be made within ten days after he receives the recommendation.



NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, MIAMI, FLORIDA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1957.

Appeals are provided for in the new section, as in the old, for recourse to the General Executive Board and to the general convention of the union.

A slight change was made in Article VI, Sec. 5(b) on removal and appointment of temporary officers during the trusteeship period. The old section directed the Trustee to take charge, remove any or all officers and appoint temporary officers.

The new section provides that the Trustee is empowered to remove any or all officers and — this is new — “shall within 60 days” appoint temporary officers.

Also added to the section is this language relating to the terms of the officers removed: “The terms of office of officers so removed shall terminate as of the date of removal, unless otherwise resolved.”

A change of great significance regarding succession in the office of General President was made by the delegates. Under the old section appearing in Article VII, Section 11, the constitution provided that in the case of a vacancy in the office of General President, the First Vice President would assume the duties of General President until such time as the Gen-

eral Executive Board should name a new General President. The First Vice President was obliged to convene the Board within five days for the purpose of naming a new General President.

Convention Names President

Under the amendment the General Executive Board no longer has power to name the General President. This must be done in a special convention. The new section (Article VII, Sec. 8) now provides that in case of death, disability, removal or resignation the First Vice President takes over and

State of the Union



Thomas Pitts, president of the California Federation of Labor, was an active delegate. Here he makes a point on the constitution during debate.

within five days must call a meeting of the General Executive Board for the purpose of calling a special convention. The special convention must take place within 60 days thereafter.

However, if the vacancy occurs within a six months period immediately preceding a regular convention, the new General President will be named at the coming general convention and no special convention should be called.

Under the new constitution meetings of the General Executive Board

must be held quarterly. Under the old constitution the meetings were subject to the call of the General President and in his absence of the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer may call. In the latter's absence the First Vice President may call a meeting.

Executive Board Meetings

Under the new provision the constitution says, "The General Executive Board shall hold quarterly meetings at such specific time and place as shall be determined by the General President."

The old provision empowered a majority of the Board, at its will to request a meeting of the Board to be called by the General President. Under the new provision the section says: "... it shall be the duty of the General President to call a meeting of the General Executive Board within thirty (30) days" ... upon the written request of a majority of the Board.

Changes were made with reference to the area conferences. A new subsection 9, Article X, Section 3(d), which covers financing and says:

"(d) Area conferences shall be financed by the payment of a monthly five (5) cent per capita tax by the International Union to the Area Conference. Locals affiliated with the four area conferences shall pay a minimum of five cents per month per

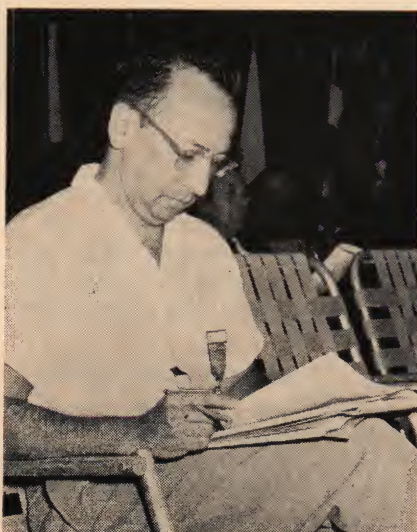
member to their respective conferences."

New provisions were made in the section governing payment of dues and the good standing of members in Article X, Section 5(c). The new provisions in the section are included in the section which in its entirety is:

"All members paying dues to local unions must pay them on or before the final business day of the current month, in advance. Where membership dues are being checked off by the employer pursuant to properly executed checkoff authorization, it shall be the obligation of the member to make one payment of one month's dues in advance to insure his good standing. Thereafter, he shall remain in good standing for each consecutive month for which the checkoff is made. Any member failing to pay his dues at such time shall not be in good standing. Any member who shall be three months in arrears in the payment of dues, fines, assessments, or other charges, at the end of the third month, shall automatically stand suspended and shall not be entitled to any rights or privileges as a member of the local union or International Union. Local unions may provide suspension or expulsion for lesser period of arrearages."

Strike Benefit Payments

Payments of strike benefits represent significant changes both in coverage and approach. The section was adopted without extensive debate. Article XII, Section 5(a) "Require-



Abraham Weiss, Teamster economist, follows the changes being made by the delegates in the constitution.



Weldon Mathis
Reads Constitution to Delegates

For Local Employees

To Study Pension Plan

ments for Payment of Strike Benefits" has considerable new language. The new section includes the material in the old—good standing requirement, etc. The new language which is of far-reaching significance is as follows:

"... Benefits shall be paid for strike or lockout to all other member employees of all primary employers at all terminals or places of employment of the primary employer involved if such member employees shall become unemployed as direct result of the strike or lockout, provided the General Executive Board has approved the same at the time of approving the request for strike benefits. The General Secretary-Treasurer may in his discretion disburse strike benefit payments through a representative designated by him."

In the same Article new language is added which strengthens the bargaining power of the union through closer relationship between the local union and the International. Article XII, Section 11(a) has been tightened through language covering collective bargaining contracts. The language of the new Section 11(a) now reads:

"Proposed collective bargaining contracts or amendments thereto shall be submitted to the Joint Council and Area Conference if required by the Conference by-laws for approval before submission to the employer. If no Joint Council exists, it shall be submitted to the state or Area Conference for its approval. In those states where the proposed contract is for operations which are already subject to an area-wide agreement or a prospective area-wide agreement is already planned, the proposed contract shall be submitted to the Area Conference for approval before submission to the employer."

This provision is effective December 1, 1957.

Under old Section 11(d) a contract was not binding until approved by the General President or his representative. Under the new Section 11(d) considerable language is added which sets up new safeguards for better bargaining contracts and reads, in its entirety, as follows:

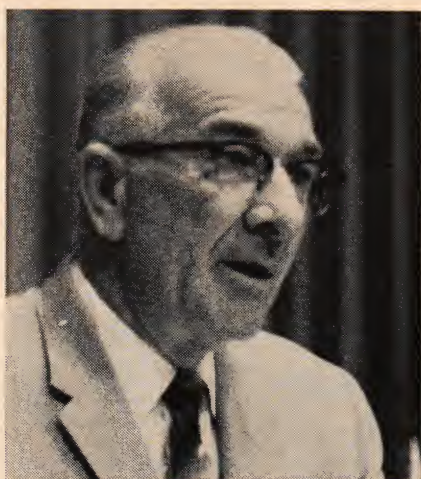
"In such instances where the General Executive Board receives information of the proposed execution of a contract which affects the interests of either of the members involved or any other members of the International Union by providing working

(Continued on page 63)

The Teamsters, by the overwhelming vote of delegates to their 17th convention, have taken the first step toward establishing a workable pension plan which would cover all local union officers, business agents, etc., as well as those of such subordinate divisions as joint councils, trade divisions and conferences.

The favorable action came on a resolution submitted by the Constitution committee over which administrative vice president Einar O. Mohn presided as chairman. It was only one of several resolutions approved by the delegates.

President Beck had sponsored the pension plan and had recommended that it be acted upon by the Constitution Committee.



John Annand, general organizer, Los Angeles, Calif., was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention directed that the General President and General Executive Board call a conference, to convene no later than next May 1, of all affiliated local unions to develop a pension system for local union officers, business agents, etc. By amendment from the floor the coverage was extended to include subordinate divisions such as joint councils, trade divisions and conferences. Each local union shall be authorized to designate no more than two delegates to attend.

Before calling a national conference the General President, with approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a committee of four representatives from each Conference area whose duty

it shall be to study pension plans in advance of the national meeting.

The convention, acknowledging the efforts being made by New York City Taxicab Drivers' Local 826 to organize some 30,000 drivers, pledged its full support to the undertaking. The resolution pointed out that 18,000 New York cab drivers have signed application cards and petitioned the NLRB for a collective bargaining election.

Two other resolutions passed were somewhat related to each other in that they dealt with the more visual aspects of IBT's symbols. One reiterated endorsement of the activities of a committee named to create a new design for the Teamster Union Service Card and Label and for clarification of the present Union Service Card contract.

Among reasons for the move was that present designs do not recognize the several trade divisions within the IBT's operations. The resolution gives approval for creating the new designs and places with the Executive Board and president authority for making the official emblems.

The other resolution adopted dealt with the Teamsters' Union Shop Card. Submitted by the Steering Committee of Joint Council 28, the resolution stated that the present Shop Card is out of date, lacks color, readability and methods of display. It asked that the new card favor the words, "Teamster Service" and "Please Patronize"; that initials on the wheel and signatures be discarded and that the horses heads, steering gear and wheel be retained with the present show card outline. It urged that a contest be conducted and for each Joint Council to submit one artist's sketch. From these the General Executive Board would select at its first meeting in 1958, one card which would then be known as the official "Teamster Service" card.

Ask Subscription TV Test

The convention also endorsed the use by the widow of Daniel J. Tobin, throughout her lifetime, of an IBT-owned summer home at Ocean Bluff, Mass., with all expenses of upkeep and operation being borne by the International.

The delegates approved a resolution
(Continued on page 63)



CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE members are shown in a night session during the convention. Members of the committee include: Vice Presidents Einar O. Mohn (chairman), James R. Hoffa, Detroit, Mich., Frank W. Brewster, Seattle, Wash., William Lee, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Hickey, New York City; Thomas E. Flynn, Washington, D. C.; Murray W. Miller, Dallas, Tex.; Paul Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; George Cavano, Seattle, Wash.; Arnold Moss, San Francisco, Calif.; Robert Holmes, Detroit, Mich.; Lawrence Steinberg, Toledo, Ohio; Norman Kegel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Raymond Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Weldon Mathis, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles Winters, New Orleans, La., and J. W. Morgan, Miami, Fla.

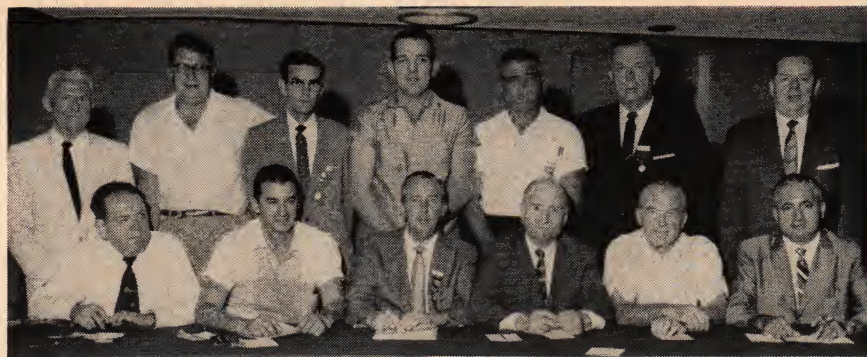
CONVENTION ON FILM

Convention



SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS—Seated (left to right)—Dave Johnson, Detroit; Frank Rebhan, Charleston, W. Va.; Michael Norton, Boston; Ed Bettesford, Philadelphia; Walter Schuler, Detroit, and Tom Malloy, Portland. Standing—James Clift, Detroit; John Duffy, Boston; Nick Bagnoli, Denver; Edw. Nangle, Reading, Pa.; E. F. Johnson, Shreveport, La.; Joe Morgan, Miami; Robt. Shaw, Medford; Richard Klinge, Seattle; Ray Frankowsky, Los Angeles; Geo. Suttle, Dallas; and Floyd Anderson, Seattle.

RULES COMMITTEE. Seated (left to right)—Wendell Phillips, San Francisco; Sam Smith, Wichita, Kans.; Murray W. Miller, chairman, Dallas; Nicholas Morrissey, Boston; John O'Rourke, New York City, and Tony Felicetta, Minneapolis. Standing—Pat Mackey, Detroit; John Hoh, New York City; Robert Farrell, Memphis; E. F. Johnson, Shreveport, La.; J. O. Peveto, Beaumont, Tex.; Maurice Mitchell, Amarillo, Tex., and Thomas J. Haggerty, Chicago.



CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—Left to right—William Kaiser, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard Seltzer, Long Beach, Calif.; Joseph Konowe, New York, N. Y.; Roy Williams, Kansas City, Mo., chairman; C. W. Jenkins, Muskogee, Okla.; B. I. Bowen, Seattle, Wash.; Margaret Lester, secretary.

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE — Left to right—James E. Hamilton, Oklahoma City, Okla.; M. Ralph Dixon, Dallas, Tex.; M. W. Miller, chairman, Dallas, Tex.; L. M. Hoover, Jackson, Miss.; W. W. Teague, Dallas, Tex.



OFFICERS REPORTS COMMITTEE—Seated (left to right)—Paul Priddy, Louisville, Ky.; Basil French, Manchester, N. H.; Ted White, secretary, San Francisco, Calif.; Fred Tobin, chairman, Washington, D. C.; Morris Alpert, Mobile, Ala.; P. Riley, Perth Amboy, N. J. Standing: Don Vestal, Nashville, Tenn.; Mike Steele, Portland, Oreg.; Ted St. Peter, Fargo, N. Dak.; Fred Maggio, Syracuse, N. Y.; Julius Griner, Jacksonville, Fla.; Vernon Pankey, Oakland, Calif.; Frank Rebhan, Charleston, W. Va.; William Presser, Cleveland, Ohio.



THE APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE holds a backstage huddle during the convention. On the committee were Harold J. Gibbons, chairman, St. Louis; H. L. Woxberg, Los Angeles; Fullmer Latter, Salt Lake City; James J. Rohan, Seattle; Frank Ranny, Milwaukee; Norman Murrin, South Bend, Ind.; Frank Gillespie, Chicago; L. Connell, New York City; Robert Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Trerotola, New York City; R. G. Miller, Houston; R. C. Cook, Atlanta; and J. L. Biggers, Memphis. All members of the committee are not shown.

State of the Union

Convention Committees

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Einar O. Mohn, Washington, chairman; Thomas E. Flynn, Washington; James R. Hoffa, Detroit; Frank W. Brewster, Seattle; Murray W. Miller, Dallas; Paul Jones, Los Angeles; George Cavana, Seattle; Arnold Moss, San Francisco; Robert Holmes, Detroit; Lawrence Steinberg, Toledo; William Lee, Chicago; Norman Kegel, Pittsburgh; Thomas Hickey, New York; Weldon Mathis, Atlanta; Charles Winters, New Orleans; J. W. Morgan, Miami.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Roy Williams, Kansas City, chairman; B. I. Bowen, Seattle; C. W. Jenkins, Muskogee, Okla.; William Kaiser, Philadelphia; Richard Rhodes, Denver; Richard Seltzer, Long Beach, Calif.; Joseph Konowe, New York.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

John Annand, Los Angeles, chairman; Sam DeMoss, Seattle; Ted Merrill, Long Beach, Calif.; Wendell Phillips, San Francisco; George Sebastyn, Phoenix; Ray Schoessling, Chicago; Gene Soucie, Indianapolis; Robert Wishart, Minneapolis; Edwin Dorsey, St. Louis; John Backhus, Philadelphia; Clifford Kohe, Baltimore; Herbert Heilmann, Newark; R. F. DePerno, Utica, N. Y.; Odell Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; W. L. Piland, Dallas; J. W. Hughes, Tampa, Fla.; J. W. Wallace, Kingsport, Tenn.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE

Harold J. Gibbons, St. Louis, chairman; H. L. Woxberg, Los Angeles; Fullmer Latter, Salt Lake City; J. J. Rohan, Seattle; Frank Rannym, Milwaukee; Norman Murrin, South Bend, Ind.; Frank Gillespie, Chicago; L. Connell,

New York; Robert Smith, Buffalo; Joseph Trerotola, New York; R. G. Miller, Houston; R. C. Cook, Atlanta; J. L. Biggers, Memphis.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Fred Tobin, Washington, chairman; John Marsgall, Los Angeles; Ted White, San Francisco; Vernon Pankey, Oakland, Calif.; Mike Steel, Portland, Ore.; Bert Brennan, Detroit; Ted St. Peter, Fargo, N. Dak.; William Presser, Cleveland; Paul Priddy, Louisville; Basil French, Manchester, N. H.; F. Maggio, Syracuse, N. Y.; Patrick Riley, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Frank Rebhan, Charleston, W. Va.; Gordon Shryock, Tulsa, Okla.; Don Vestal, Nashville; Julius Griner, Jacksonville, Fla.; Morris Alpert, Mobile, Ala.

RULES COMMITTEE

Murray W. Miller, Dallas, chairman; Robert Bock, Los Angeles; Harold Lopez, San Francisco; Wendell Phillips, San Francisco; W. Carter, Las Vegas, Nev.; Thomas Haggerty, Chicago; Sam Smith, Wichita. Tony Felicetta, Minnesota; Pat McKay, Detroit; Nicholas Morrissey, Boston; Lawrence McGinley, Newark; John O'Rourke, New York; John Hoh, New York; Frank Murtha, Memphis; Maurice Mitchell, Amarillo, Tex.; Melvin Bishop, Birmingham, Ala.; E. F. Johnson, Shreveport, La.

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Murray W. Miller, Dallas, chairman; J. W. Morgan, Miami; L. M. Hoover, Jackson, Miss.; James E. Hamilton, Oklahoma City; Ralph Dixon, Dallas; C. A. Mendoza, Nashville; W. W. Teague, Dallas.

Beck Report

(Continued from page 24)

helpers are covered by health and insurance programs. Pension benefits are being applied regionally, rather than locally, so that IBT members may be covered even in job shifts.

Beck also reviewed the development of the International's organizational and administrative structure, national and area agreements with industry, pacts and jurisdictional understandings with other unions, the IBT strike record and its cooperation with foreign labor groups.

He said the "achievement of organic labor unity" is an important goal for the months ahead, but warned:

"To mold the actions and policies of individual unions to meet a uniform pattern, with strict supervision and control by the AFL-CIO, contradicts the basic principle of voluntar-

ism and federation . . . destroys the whole concept of autonomous international unions."

His report concluded:

"Our chief goal and objective is to achieve for our members the best wages, hours and working conditions consistent with the ability of industry to provide such conditions.

"We must concentrate on this job and hold fast to it, despite all our enemies."

English Report

(Continued from page 26)

be appointed from the clerical staff, because as officers we actually act as employers."

English paid tribute to the late Dan Tobin, former IBT general president, and the members of his staff during the address.

He also expressed the belief that the union he has served more than

half a century would become even stronger in the years ahead. He told the delegates:

"Five years ago we parted company in Los Angeles, dedicated to the purpose of not just maintaining the Teamsters as the biggest and finest labor outfit in the world, but to outdo ourselves. . . . For five years the Teamsters have been put to the test in every manner possible—inside as well as out."

Referring to his report which showed IBT investments of slightly more than \$33,000,000, English told the delegates:

"I want to make it plain to you, we do have the money, but the money is invested. The money we have invested is all right, but we have invested too much. We should have more money in cash. I have pleaded time and again to keep a million dollars in the treasury so we could have it if a strike came up very quickly."

The Strongest Voice of All— **DELEGATES ON THE FLOOR**

Every delegate had an opportunity to speak his piece at the 1957 convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Regardless of point of view, each delegate was accorded the courtesy of the microphone by Chairman Dave Beck.

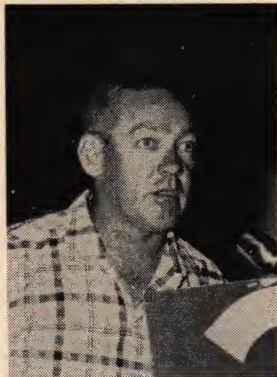
This page shows various shots of delegates expressing their thoughts and opinions as they gained recognition of the chair. Some engaged in debate on proposed revisions in the Constitution; others sought clarification on certain points of procedure.

All, as the pictures reveal, were serious and intent on the business at hand, and not by any means did they seek to be obstructionists.

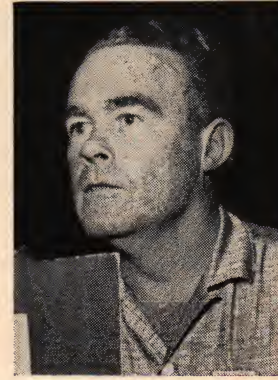
They speak out on the constitution



They talk about the candidates



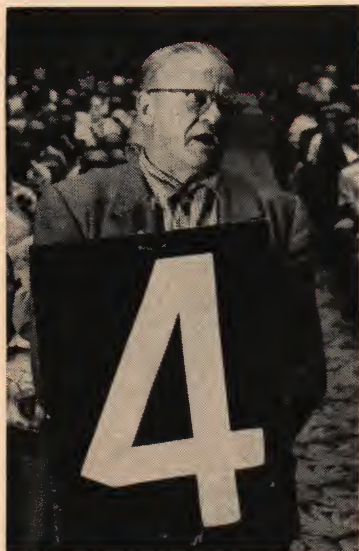
They try to speed floor procedures



CONVENTION ON FILM

"Veeps" and Trustees WERE BUSY MEN

Teamster officers were busy people at the convention—both the current vice presidents and the vice presidents-elect as well as the trustees. These photos show the officers as delegates active in floor discussions as well as being interested spectators of the important convention proceedings. The officers had all risen to prominence in the Teamster movement and were constant sources of advice and counsel during the six days of the convention period.

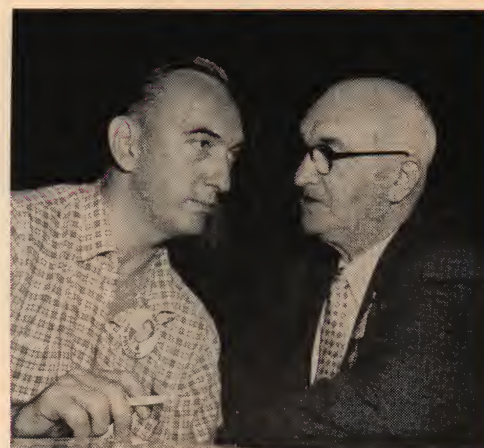


Trustee John Rohrich, Cleveland, Ohio, speaks on a proposed change in the Teamster constitution from floor mike.

Two vice presidents-elect look over a convention publication—Thomas E. Flynn (left), Washington, D. C., and John O'Rourke, New York City.



Harold J. Gibbons (left), St. Louis, Mo., secretary-treasurer, Central Conference and a vice president-elect, in a confidential talk with General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English.



Four "veeps" and a light moment on the platform—Sidney Brennan, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank Brewster, Seattle, Wash.; William Lee, Chicago, and Joseph J. Diviny, San Francisco, Calif.

George Mock (left), Sacramento, Calif., a vice president-elect, chats with a fellow Californian, Eddie Davis.



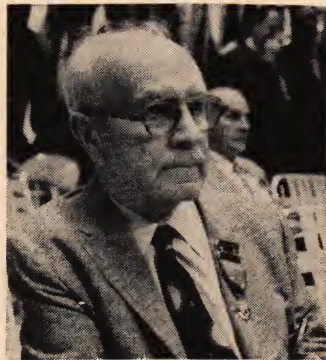


Above left: Vice Presidents Daniel Murphy, St. Louis, Mo., and Thomas Hickey, New York City, are interested students of delegate action on the constitution.

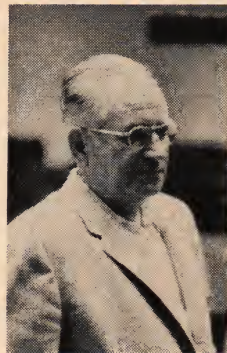
Above: A matter of arrangements is under discussion here (left to right) by Robert L. Graham, Washington, D. C., Murray W. Miller, Dallas, Tex., and Vice President Einar O. Mohn, Washington, D. C.



Left: Vice President John T. O'Brien (left), Chicago, Ill., and Trustee Paul Jones, Los Angeles, Calif., are shown on the platform.



It's serious business as Vice President John J. Conlin, Hoboken, observes proceedings.



John Backhus, a vice president-elect, speaks on a matter of procedure.



Bert Brennan, Detroit, Mich., a vice president-elect, speaks at a floor mike.

Trustee-elect Raymond Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa., talks things over with a fellow delegate on the floor.

Vice President Harry Tevis (left), Pittsburgh, Pa., thanks Norman Kegel, also of Pittsburgh, for his assistance.



Vice President-elect Gordon Conklin (right), St. Paul, Minn., and Attorney Dave Previant, Milwaukee, Wis., are looking over a campaign newspaper.





View of Central Conference of Teamster delegates in session on September 30.

Plans for Future

Central Conference Moves Ahead

THE whole Teamster history has been to build strength from adversity, Central Conference delegates were told in the chairman's report at the annual meeting, held in conjunction with the International Convention in Miami Beach on September 30.

IBT President-elect James R. Hoffa, chairman of the Central Conference, told the delegates that "we succeed because we have a solid rank and file membership that knows it has a good union. We do not and cannot rely on 'someone else' to pull us out. We

have to pull ourselves out by virtue of our own strength, brains and grit."

English praised Hoffa and other Central Conference officers as honest and effective trade union leaders and declared of Hoffa, "I love that little guy."

Hoffa received a rising vote of confidence from the delegates in the operation of the Conference program. Reporting on criticism levelled at the Central Conference, Hoffa pointed out that such criticism was based upon the use of Conference money for legal defense of Conference representatives in connection with their official duties.

Delegates approved such use of funds and authorized a continuation of the program. They voted approval of the Central Conference's financial report.

Hoffa retains the chairmanship of the Conference. Officers re-elected were: John T. O'Brien of Chicago, vice-chairman; Harold J. Gibbons of St. Louis, secretary-treasurer; Gene San Soucie of Indianapolis, recording secretary; and William A. Lee of Chicago, Daniel J. Murphy of St. Louis, and Sidney Brennan of Minneapolis, trustees.

Hoffa told the Conference members that "by and large, labor leaders have done a good job for their people.



Central Conference Chairman James R. Hoffa (left) goes over organization documents with Recording Secretary Gene San Soucie, Indianapolis, Ind.

State of the Union

They have a far better record of performance than elective government officials and business executives. Congress, the national administration and state governments would be well advised to move carefully.

Sounds Note of Warning

"Unrealistic or poorly written laws and inefficient or misdirected administration of those laws can bring more havoc and damage to the labor movement, to the economy, and to the democratic process than all of the actual and claimed offenses of labor leaders."

He asserted that "unless law-makers have a keen understanding of the labor movement, they are in no position to propose or consider laws which would govern the internal operations of labor unions."

"The internal operations of a local union involve delicate relations among people," Hoffa observed. "Leaders must run for office and secure the support of the members. The typical secretary-treasurer is not a trained technician, he is not an administrative specialist, and normally he has not had the privilege of a college education. He is out of the shop, from the ranks of the workers, and his major task is to represent them. This is his fundamental role, which he normally performs with a high degree of skill."

Hoffa declared that "today, Teamsters have to muster their strength as never before. The strength, security and self-determination of our local unions depend upon effective, decisive joint movement. Freedom of action at the local level does not exist when



Vice President John T. O'Brien, an active officer of the Central Conference, speaks with two members during an interlude in the Seventeenth Teamster Convention.

membership, money and strength have been drained away."

Aided Other Unions

In reporting on membership gains, Hoffa referred to the steady growth in the Central Conference. He said: "A good deal of the growth claimed by other unions can be attributed to Teamster support of their cause through respecting picketing and hot cargoes. The Teamsters Union is an asset to the entire labor movement because it brings more workers into organized labor and because it raises standards for all workers."

Hoffa reported that organizing drives are now being conducted in all but two states of the Central Confer-

ence, pointing out that the Conference has devoted extensive funds and personnel toward this end.

He reported that three important new area agreements were negotiated and put into effect during the year—the Omar bakery agreement, and the Beatrice and Fairmont dairy agreements.

Describing the area agreement program, Hoffa said that "manufacturing, warehousing and trucking operations are increasingly coming under the control of a few companies. The only mature answer to management consolidation is our own consolidation. The area agreement is the major tool whereby this objective can be achieved."

To Seek Economic Gains

Hoffa reported that negotiations would begin shortly to improve certain economic items in the over-the-road and local cartage contracts.

He reported that the cost-of-living increase in three years under these two contracts has amounted to 10 cents per hour, or one-third more than was anticipated when the contracts were negotiated.

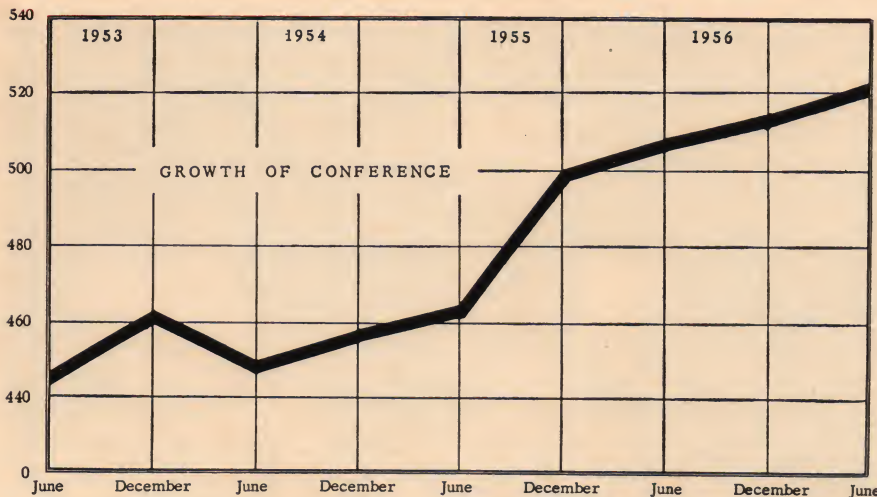
He said negotiations would also be opened in the Truckaway, Driveaway, and City Delivery area agreements in the car transporting industry.

In his report Hoffa pointed out that trade unions must cope with economic trends and the changes which are taking place in society at an accelerated



Four delegates are interested in the proceedings of the annual session of the Central Conference. In the immediate foreground is Bert Brennan, Detroit, Mich., who was elected a Teamster vice president. To his right is Robert Holmes, also of Detroit.

State of the Union



Central Conference progress is shown in the 1953-57 line graph above.

pace. He said a major responsibility of a trade union is that of aiding and protecting workers during economic change.

"... the union has a major responsibility to represent human values in the sweeping economic and technical changes that are taking place," Hoffa said. "The labor union representative is primarily concerned with the impact of change on the workers and their living. He fights for stable employment, good wages, favorable working conditions, and equitable

treatment of workers."

In the secretary-treasurer's report, Harold J. Gibbons declared that "unfortunately, a great deal of time and money, which normally would go to productive trade union activity, have been devoted to fighting anti-labor forces. Because of the failure of other groups who are supposed to represent labor more broadly, we have been forced to represent all organized workers in speaking out against the excesses of the press and the investiga-

Asks McClellan To Resign

Cong. Elmer J. Holland of Pennsylvania has urged a fellow Democrat, Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas, to step down as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices.

Holland based his demand upon what he said was Sen. McClellan's opposition to the integration of public schools.

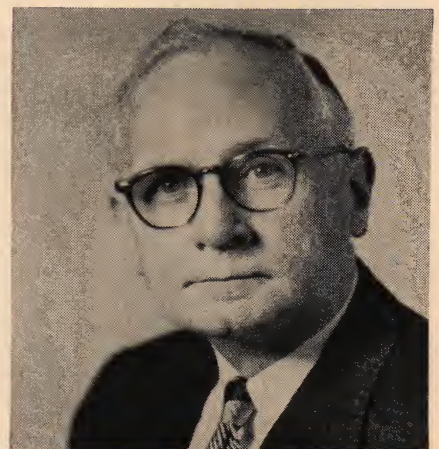
"McClellan should be replaced by a Senator who accepts all the decisions of the Supreme Court and the laws of the land," said Holland who represents the industrial 30th District of Pennsylvania in Congress.

"The McClellan statement attacking the Supreme Court decision and his opposition to the Civil Rights Bill—permitting all to have the right to vote in his State—put him in the same class as the so-called labor leaders he is trying for crookedness and immorality and defiance of the law," declared Holland.

"Does he fear that he and the other officials of Arkansas, who put through the Right-to-Work laws, might be voted out of office if everyone in Arkansas is educated like every American—and is protected by a Right-to-Vote law?"

Cong. Holland contended that Communists throughout the world have held the United States up to scorn because of the calling out of the Arkansas National Guard to keep Negro children from attending Central High School in Little Rock.

"There are many laws we do not like, but our country is a government of law," said Cong. Holland. "Failure to enforce the laws would be the downfall of our government and, judging from the actions in Arkansas, it would be replaced by mob rule."

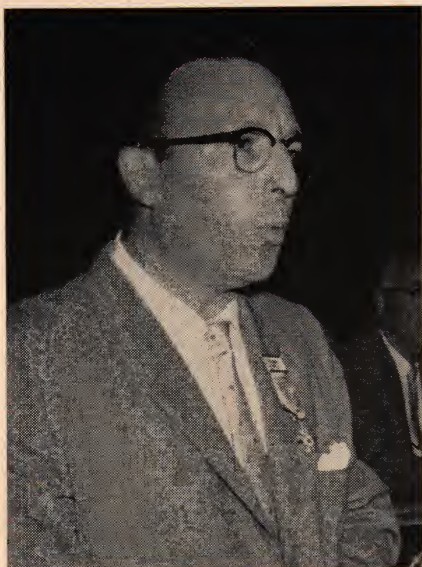


Rep. Elmer J. Holland

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS Statement of Income and Expense March 1, 1956 to February 28, 1957

INCOME			
Contributions received:			
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	\$158,403.89		
State Conferences, Joint Councils, and Locals	157,921.38		\$316,325.27
Miscellaneous			41.36
			<u>\$316,366.63</u>
EXPENSE			
Salaries:			
Clerical and office	\$ 5,325.00		
Research and statistical	11,905.01		
Organizing	45,570.00	\$62,800.01	
Travel		77,367.15	
Organizing expense	\$58,529.43		
Less:			
Refunds and credits	\$ 2,056.29		
Contributed by Eastern Conference of Teamsters	15,000.00	17,056.29	41,473.14
Contributions		16,841.10	
Conference expense	\$ 8,732.83		
Less—Banquet tickets and booklets sold	4,214.00		4,518.83
Legal fees		24,142.58	
Public relations		4,234.66	
Staff expense		10,803.80	
Auditing fees		735.00	
Depreciation		455.74	
Flowers and miscellaneous		550.72	
Insurance		548.93	
Labor Health Institute and Unity Welfare dues		2,011.25	
Office rent		3,000.00	
Personal property tax		14.72	
Postage		726.95	
Printing and office supplies		2,614.16	
Research and statistics		220.48	
Payroll taxes		1,873.63	
Telephone and telegraph		7,537.44	262,470.29
Excess of income over expense			\$ 53,896.34
General Fund Surplus Balance—March 1, 1956			52,292.95
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS BALANCE—FEBRUARY 28, 1957			\$106,189.29

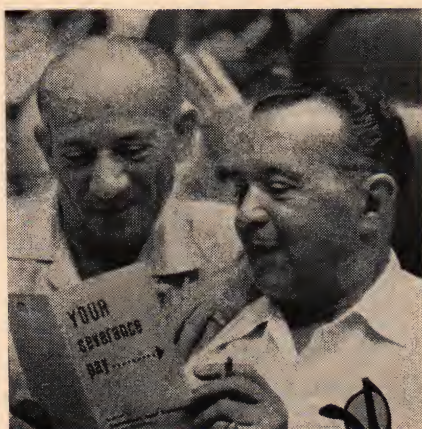
Camera's Eye-view of Convention



Joseph Konowe, New York City, secretary of the Credentials Committee, reports to the convention on accreditation.



A representative group of Teamster lawyers takes time out for a portrait. Seated, left to right, Fred Tobin and Gerard Treanor, Washington, and Clarence Beck, Salt Lake City. Standing—Jack Wiley, St. Louis, L. H. D. Wells, Dallas; Edward Davis, Philadelphia, and Dave Previant, Milwaukee.



Two delegates study some literature which had been distributed to the convention crowd.



Eastern Conference staff memers. Left to right—Elizabeth Griffith, Arline McCoy, Chairman Thomas E. Flynn, Thelma Wintersteen and Frances Edwards.

Teamsters leave the auditorium after a session lasting until midnight.



State of the Union

Convention Chronology

September 30—October 5
Miami Beach Auditorium

FIRST DAY

September 30

Morning Session

Murray W. Miller, chairman, Southern Conference of Teamsters and chairman of Arrangements Committee, as temporary chairman calls convention to order at 10:30 o'clock.

National Anthems of the U. S. A. and Canada—"The Star Spangled Banner" and "O Canada"—Allen Dean, soloist.

Invocation by The Reverend Xavier Feneck, St. Patrick's Church, Miami, Fla.

Greetings from Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida read by temporary chairman.

Greetings from City of Miami Beach by Mayor Kenneth Oka.

Temporary Chairman turns gavel over to General President Beck as permanent convention chairman.

President Beck designates William Griffin and Lawrence Steinberg as reading clerks for convention.

Committees appointed.

Report of Committee on Rules by Committee Chairman Murray W. Miller.

Afternoon Session

Report of General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English.
Preliminary Report of Credentials Committee, Roy Williams, chairman.

SECOND DAY

October 1

Morning Session

Invocation by the Reverend Gordon M. Forbes, Miami Community Church.

Partial Report of Constitution Committee, Vice President Einar O. Mohn, chairman.

Further Report from Credentials Committee.

Afternoon Session

Constitution Committee Report continues.

THIRD DAY

October 2

Morning Session

Invocation by the Reverend Charles H. Meeker, Church-by-the-Sea, Miami Beach.

Constitution Committee Report continues.

Further Report of Credentials Committee.

Afternoon Session

Reading of Report of AFL-CIO Committee on Ethical Practices by Reading Clerk Lawrence Steinberg.

Discussion of Report.

Statement by Vice President James R. Hoffa with refer-

ence to Supplement No. 2 to Staff Report of Committee on Ethical Practices.

Observations on Report by Vice President Frank W. Brewster. Further Report of Credentials Committee.

Night Session

(9 p.m. to Midnight)

Further Report of Credentials Committee.
Constitution Committee Report continues.

FOURTH DAY

October 3

Morning Session

Invocation by the Reverend J. M. Taylor, All Souls' Episcopal Church, Miami.

Presentation of the flag of the Irish Republic by Delegate Peter Hoban, Local 753, Chicago, Ill.

Resolutions Committee Report, John Annand, general organizer, Los Angeles, Calif., chairman.

Constitution Committee, further Report.

Committee on Grievances and Appeals Report, Harold J. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer, Central Conference of Teamsters, Chairman.

Final Report, Credentials Committee.

Afternoon Session

Further Report, Resolutions Committee.

Further Report, Constitution Committee.

Report, Committee on Officers Report, Fred Tobin, chairman.

Further Report, Constitution Committee.

FIFTH DAY

October 4

Morning Session

Invocation by Rabbi Irving Lehrman, Temple Emanuel, Miami Beach.

Nomination and election of officers—General President election.

Afternoon Session

Nomination and election of General Secretary-Treasurer and five Vice Presidents.

Acceptance speech of President-elect James R. Hoffa.

Acceptance speech of General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English.

SIXTH DAY

October 5

(7:30 p.m. to 11:25 p.m.)

Eden Roc Hotel

Election of eight Vice Presidents.

Election of International Trustees.

Election of delegates to AFL-CIO 1957 convention.

Policy statement of President-elect James R. Hoffa regarding the AFL-CIO.

Installation of newly elected officers.

Concluding address of General President Dave Beck.

Militant Action Stressed

Southern Conference Hears of Gains

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the Southern Conference of Teamsters was held in Miami Beach one week before the International Convention.

The Southern Conference, host to the International, heard Chairman Murray W. Miller call for concerted action by all Southern Conference delegates. He praised the record of the Conference which, he said, had won more representation elections and had written more contracts than any of the other conferences in the International.

The Miami membership of the Teamsters, for example, has doubled in the past 12 months, Miller declared. He pointed out that such gains can be achieved only by militant action.

Al Evans reported on the Railway Express strike where 8 of 10 local unions, negotiating as a unit, went on strike when they were unable to reach an agreement after 16 months of negotiation. After being out 90 days the settlement was made on a 15 cent increase with 2½ cents retroactive on health and welfare provisions, exactly the offer made before the workers walked out. Evans condemned the National Mediation Board as "an arm of the Association of American Railroads" and said he was afraid the Railway Express Company "is a dying industry" in the face of energetic competition by other parcel services and a lethargic management which has seen the number of drivers drop from 45,000 to 15,000. He believes an energetic organizing drive is necessary to protect drivers from suffering undue economic hardships as management retrenches.

Harold Gibbons, Secretary - Treasurer of the Central Conference, pledged the continuing support of his conference and of the Warehouse Division, which he heads. He declared that congressional committees are being used by unfriendly groups in efforts to destroy labor generally and some of these efforts are being directed specifically to the Teamsters by a "labor politician" who places self above the labor movement.

Won't Run From Trouble

In his speech before the delegates, Secretary-Treasurer John English got

applause when he declared: "We don't want trouble but we're not going to run from it!" He closed his address with this serious admonition: "Don't listen to the guys who talk loud and long."

He pointed out that members would probably need organization more in the next 10 years than ever before in their lives.

Lew Harkins reported good progress in cannery organization and President Beck spoke to the group, praising their progress and militancy and calling for a continuation. In an apparent reference to former President Truman, he declared: "I broke with a great president because he signed the Hobbs Bill" which hobbled organizing activities.

Harold Thirion reported on the activity in the construction field. The director of the National Building and Construction Drivers Division said expectations were for activity, outside very heavy construction and highways, to level off or decline. He called for vigorous organization of

construction suppliers, pointing out that industrial unions will organize them if the Teamsters do not.

Tommy Owens, Director of the National Produce Division, told of the progress in citrus and brewery fields.

Owens told of the experience the organizers had encountered as they moved about the citrus fields of Florida. Despite all obstacles put into their paths, good progress has been made, he reported.

On the second day, in executive session, Chairman Miller gave a complete and detailed report of activities and finances.

The Conference's by-laws were amended to provide for an audit of the books of local unions by certified public accountants. Miller explained that this mandatory audit of the books of the 52 locals was designed to prevent honest mistakes.

The chairman said the Conference would concentrate on warehousing and the sales fields in organizing efforts. The Conference's Executive Board was reelected.



At the speakers' table at the Southern Conference session. Left to right—W. W. Teague and M. R. Dixon of the Southern Conference; Murray W. Miller, conference chairman; Lewis W. Harkins, director, National Cannery Division, and Harold Thirion, director, Building & Construction Drivers Division, both of the national IBT headquarters.

Right: A general view of a portion of the delegates to the Southern Conference applaud a speaker at the two-day meeting held in Miami Beach on September 26 and 27.



Spotlight

on SOUTHERN CONFERENCE SESSION

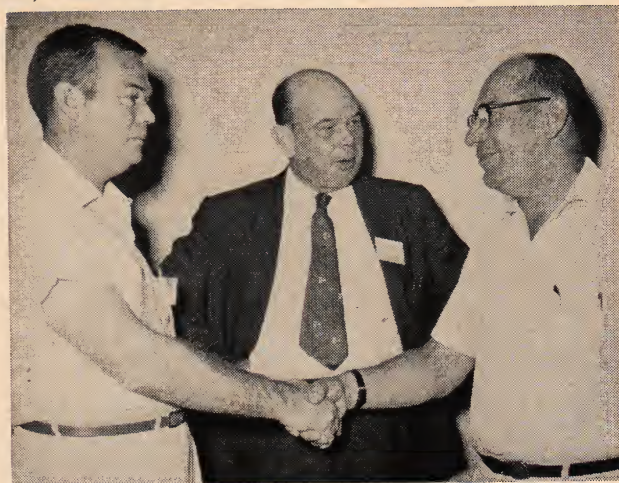
The Southern Conference Policy Committee which will guide the organization in the coming year is shown below. Seated, left to right—L. M. Hoover, Odell Smith, Murray W. Miller, Paul Hall and Morris Alpert. Standing—James Lacy, James Hamilton, John Mofield, M. R. Dixon, Charles Winters, Don Vestal and R. C. Cook.



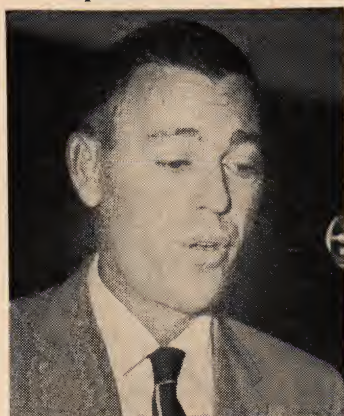


Delegates arriving for the Southern Conference meeting were registered in lobby of the Eden Roc. Here group is processed.

Leon May, left, newly-hired organizer, is introduced to Morris Alpert, Mobile, Ala., right, by C. A. Mendoza, center, Nashville, Tenn., during recess in conference meet.



DON VESTAL
Spoke to Conference



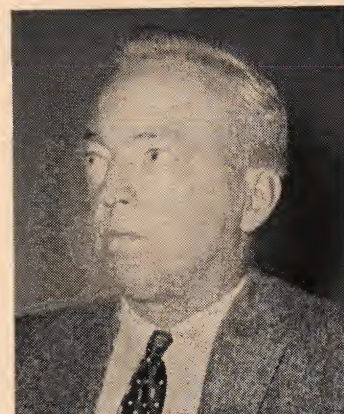
Trustees for the Southern Conference are (left to right): Jesse Wallace, W. L. Piland and Nick Howard. The trustees, named at session, will hold office for one year.



WELDON MATHIS
On Revision of By-Laws



JOE MORGAN
Told of Upcoming Conclave



L. H. D. WELLS
Attorney for Conference



Teamster Convention 50 Years ago—Boston, Mass., August, 1907. The upper photos are the left

Beginning and Growth of Teamsters

American Teamsters launched their first labor organization in 1899, when the Team Drivers' International Union was formed from about 18 locals of Teamsters scattered through the Mid-West. Local 1 was in Kansas City, and the Union's membership totaled 1,200 men.

About the turn of the century another big Teamster organization came into being—the Teamsters' National Union of America. This group was made up mostly of Teamsters from Chicago and vicinity, numbering 18,000 strong.

Other, and smaller, groups were formed, and in no time

American Teamsters had their first big jurisdictional dispute.

1903 To settle the matter, the American Federation of Labor appointed a committee of three to amalgamate all Teamster unions. As a result, our International Union today counts its convention history from the amalgamation convention in Niagara Falls, N. Y., October 1, 1903. Our union was born with about 50,000 members and a treasury totaling \$25,000.

1904 The following August, in Cincinnati, Ohio, 350 delegates came from as far as San Francisco and Boston to plan for the Union's promising future. To strengthen their young organization, delegates voted to lay aside most of the Union's funds as a defense fund for



half of the long panorama photograph and the lower photos are the right half of the panoramic view.

organization and bargaining. General President was Cornelius Shea, and General Secretary-Treasurer was E. L. Turley.

1905 Delegates to the Third Convention, meeting in Philadelphia, were most concerned with the big task of nationwide organization. They empowered the General President to appoint representatives and organizers where needed. The office of General Auditor was established to check all local books, with George W. Briggs as first auditor Thomas L. Hughes was elected General Secretary-Treasurer.

1906 The Fourth Convention in Chicago was marked by dissention in the Union, financial distress, charges that money was collected fraudulantly, and reports

of stamp counterfeiting. Personal ambitions caused 35 delegates to bolt the convention and form an independent organization.

1907 When Teamsters met the following year in Boston, the International Union seemed to be tottering. To unite the various factions, Dan Tobin was elected General President. Almost 200 delegates were present, and Brother Tobin was elected by a majority of 12 votes. The task ahead of him was difficult. A per capita tax of 15 cents made the Union treasury depleted. The total membership was at 115,531.

1908 When General President Tobin took over in 1907 the Union was in debt \$1,000. When the Sixth Convention gathered in Detroit, that debt was paid, and



The picture on the preceding page of a Teamster convention 50 years ago was made with an old-fashioned circuit panorama camera. In contrast, the stage of the 1957 convention was a blaze of spotlights and electronic flashes serving the equipment of modern still, newsreel and television cameramen.

there was a balance in the treasury of \$20,000. Membership was up to 137,000. There were few strikes reported to the convention, and none of these had been lost. Showing faith in their top officers, the delegates voted to hold conventions every other year.

1910 This was the era of the horseless carriage and great inventions. When delegates assembled at Peoria, Ill., for the Seventh Convention, they changed the name of the International Union from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers. The Brotherhood was growing steadily, and it opened its doors to the independent groups which had broken away at previous conventions, providing they pay one month's per capita tax.

1912 Many outstanding labor leaders spoke to delegates who assembled in Indianapolis on October 7. Three new vice-presidents were elected to replace retiring officers, and the convention decided to hold future conclaves at intervals of three years.

1915 Showing further support of its International officers and faith in the Union's stability, delegates voted to hold future conventions every five years. The Ninth Convention was held in San Francisco. Two Teamster groups in Chicago were at odds, and the General Executive Board was empowered to seek a settlement.

1920 Samuel Gompers came from Washington, D. C., to address the 360 delegates assembled at Cleveland, Ohio. The convention voted to affiliate with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and, also, the National Building Trades Department. The per capita tax was finally increased to 30 cents and strike benefits from \$5 to \$10 per week.

1925 This convention was held in Seattle in September. Members of the Executive Council had just attended the funeral of William Jennings Bryan and his burial at Arlington Cemetery. The reports showed the Union in a favorable position. The treasury totaled \$1,315,132. The AFL convention at El Paso had just granted the Union jurisdiction over Teamster-employees

among railway and steamship clerks and street and electric railway employees.

1930 The Twelfth Convention in Cincinnati was the largest to date—421 delegates, 175 visitors. The treasury showed \$2-million. Four international officers had died since the previous convention, and men were elected to fill the vacancies.

1935 Brother Dave Beck was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Thirteenth Convention in Portland, Ore. The Union had just gone through a tragic depression. In 1933, the membership had dropped to 70,000. By 1935 it was back to 135,000. This was a period of strikes, and the convention unanimously adopted one of the first labor resolutions outlawing Communists from the Union.

1940 Highpoint of the Fourteenth Convention in Washington, D. C., was an address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. By this time the Union was the largest dues-paying union in the AFL, with 500,000 members. President Roosevelt's candidacy for the third term was endorsed. The name of the Union was changed, eliminating "Stablemen" and inserting "Warehousemen."

1947 The San Francisco convention of 1947 decided to, henceforth, hold conventions in Presidential election years. The next one was set for 1952. President Tobin was completing his 40th year as General President. The convention came out strongly against Taft-Hartley. Since 1940, two General Secretary-Treasurers had died—Thomas L. Hughes and John Gillespie. John English became the new General Secretary-Treasurer. Delegates praised Governor Earl Warren, blasted Senator Knowland.

1952 Held in an election year, the 1952 Convention in Los Angeles, Calif., had political overtones including the presence of Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate, who was given a hearty endorsement. General President Daniel J. Tobin retired after a long career as union head and was succeeded by Dave Beck. The 1,900 delegates amended the constitution and elected three new vice presidents—Joseph Diviny, San Francisco; James R. Hoffa, Detroit, and Einar O. Mohn, Los Angeles. Secretary John F. English and eight vice presidents were reelected.

Convention Sidelights

When General President Dave Beck, as convention chairman, named William Griffin as reading clerk, no delegate familiar with national trade division meetings was surprised. Griffin, who is director of the National Miscellaneous Division at International headquarters, has served as reading clerk at national sessions repeatedly. He has a strong voice, good diction and plenty of lungpower and patience. He did a standout job at the convention.

The record nonstop reading chore was performed by Lawrence Steinberg, Toledo, Ohio, who was one of the two reading clerks. Steinberg was tapped by convention officials to read the 64-page supplemental report of the Committee on Ethical Practices of the AFL-CIO.

The major part of one afternoon was consumed in the reading of the report and required more than three hours. This was the longest steady reading of the entire convention and Steinberg acquitted himself well in the effort.

Newspapermen may have differed about what the convention proceedings point to in the long run insofar as the Teamsters and the labor movement are concerned, but on one thing most seemed to agree—even the anti-labor papers. Reporters agreed that this was an extremely orderly convention.

Even one of the most violent anti-labor papers reported that the delegates were conducting themselves with great propriety and courtesy. Despite the tensions caused by conflicting passions in the election contests, the delegates never let their political feelings overrun their sense of order. After the buildup the convention had received nationally, it was hard to predict what some of the reporters were expecting. But if they were expecting disorder and rowdyism they were greatly disappointed. The delegates not only were orderly at all times, but they stuck to business even when one of the sessions lasted until midnight.

General President Dave Beck drew praise from delegates time after time for his masterly job as convention chairman. Regardless of political affiliation or predisposition, all delegates were given a chance to have their say. Chairman Beck refused to let things

stitution and other matters brought Beck congratulations from all factions of the convention.

A new step toward making it easier for delegates to report to their local unions was taken at this convention by the official reporters.

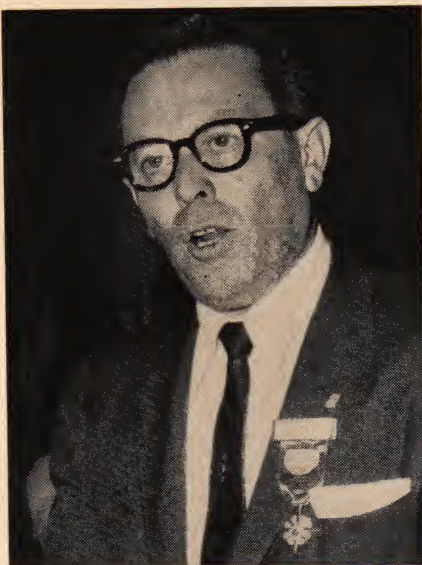
A summary of the convention, including highlights of activity, results of principal motions from the floor and other items of business was prepared. This was made available shortly after the close of the convention. This summary, together with the official daily proceedings, enabled all delegates to have full information on which to prepare their reports when they got home.

The Arrangements Committee won commendation for the beautifully decorated stage. Banks of flowers—chrysanthemums, palms and other Florida flora—were tastefully arrayed around the rostrum and the flags of the 48 states, the United States and Canada formed a colorful backdrop. Giant photos of Dan Tobin, Dave Beck and John English also were spotlighted on the stage.

Secretary-Treasurer John F. English marked a major milestone in his union career on the day following convention's end. On October 6, English observed his 53rd anniversary as a member of the Teamsters.

The band of Lee Martin provided lively music for the convention before opening of the daily sessions. Martin, who holds a card in Musicians' Local 655, is a well-known arranger and for eight years broadcast over MBS from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

(Continued on page 63)



Lawrence Steinberg as Reading Clerk.

get out of hand or let anyone push him around.

One of the things which drew praise was Beck's handling of the long discussion of the proposed revisions of the Teamster constitution. Since the problem of seating all delegates had been raised early in the convention, Chairman Beck refused to let any changes in the constitution be considered if there was any question whatsoever. If a single delegate took issue with a section it was sent back to the Constitution Committee to be reconsidered on the floor after the Credentials Committee had completed its report and all delegates eligible to be seated had actually been accredited.

This sense of fairness in the con-

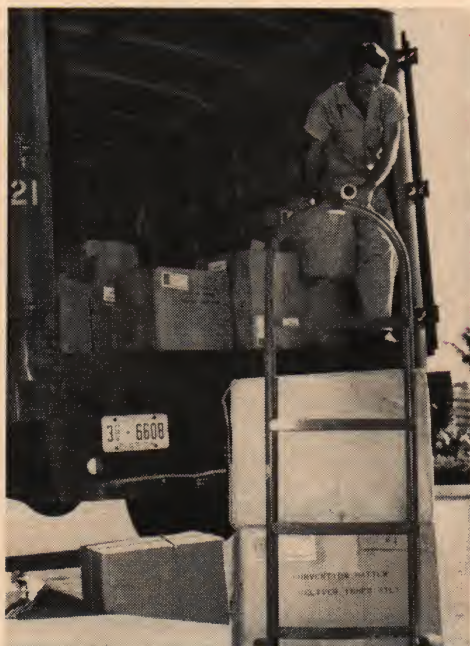
Lee Martin band set delegates humming with music preceding business sessions.



CONVENTION ON FILM

Candid Glimpses

Important documents including officers' reports, roll calls and revised constitutions, are unloaded at the auditorium.



One of the busiest centers was the office of Secretary-Treasurer English in the Eden Roc. Here personnel under Comptroller William Mullenholz work.

In the photo at far right delegates inspect a new bookkeeping machine.

To the immediate right a photo-board draws interested attention.



President-elect Hoffa signs an autograph for a delegate in an auditorium corridor.

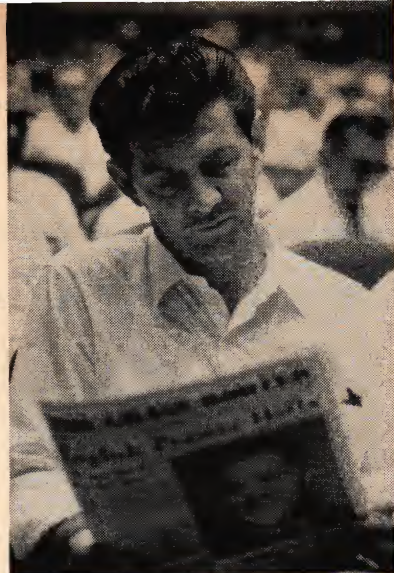
OF THE



The book exhibit of "The Teamsters Union" drew its share of interested spectators.



The official reporters are transcribing convention speeches and proceedings.



A delegate reads "The Grass Root," a daily newspaper issued by Hoffa forces.

CONVENTION SCENE



Below: Two of the official reporters take notes on the proceedings. The reporters worked in relays.



Shown in the photo at left is President Beck presenting Mrs. Billie Batton, who was given a rousing tribute by the delegates for her months of work in preparing for convention. Her boss, Dusty W. Miller, looks on proudly.



At the far left delegates order convention summaries.

At the near left Comptroller William Mullenholz and Ann Sprague, secretary to Secretary-Treasurer English, check convention documents.

"Hot Cargo" Before Court

The "hot cargo" clause, long a source of litigation, has reached the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Court agreed on Oct. 16 to hear arguments on whether unions can legally encourage their members to refuse the handling of non-union or struck goods under some contracts.

Lower courts have disagreed as to the applications of handling "hot cargo," prompting the Justice Department and the NLRB to appeal to the tribunal for consideration and clarification.

The legal issue at stake is whether the inducement to refuse to work on hot cargo violates the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law. The T-H law makes it illegal for unions to induce employees to refuse to handle goods where the object is to force an employer to join any labor or employer organization or to cease dealing in the products of any other producer.

Basis for Test. The NLRB feels the Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts precludes enforcement of the clause by unions even though it is permissible to enter into the "hot cargo" agreement.

"Hot cargo" clauses are routine in Teamster contracts and are widespread in the building trades.

The appeals from the NLRB and the Justice Department came as a result of cases arising in New York, Los Angeles and Oklahoma City.

In 1954 a dispute arose as a result of a strike by the Machinists Union against the American Iron and Machine Works in Oklahoma City. Acting in cooperation with the Machinists, the Teamsters used their "hot cargo" agreement and directed employees of five trucking concerns not to handle freight from the struck plant.

The U. S. Court of Appeals there upheld the Teamsters move by a 2-1 decision on the grounds the trucking concerns had voluntarily entered into a contract holding that their employees would not have to handle "hot cargo."

However, the same court upheld a board order requiring Machinists to stop inducing employees of trucking firms not to handle American Iron and Machine Works goods. They said the Machinists were not a party to the "hot cargo" contract between Teamsters and truckers.

California Case. In San Francisco,

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters asked the Supreme Court to reverse a decision made by the U. S. Court of Appeals on a "hot cargo" contract case. The Appeals Court had decided the Carpenters violated T-H laws by ordering employees of Havsted and Jensen, Los Angeles contractors, to refuse to install doors manufactured by the Paine Lumber Company of Wisconsin, and sold wholesale by the Sand Door and Plywood Company of Los Angeles.

A Carpenters agreement with Havsted and Jensen said union workmen would not be required to handle non-union material. The Appeals Court found that the union had violated Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott provision.

There was no indication of when the Supreme Court findings might be handed down.

Teamsters Get Flu Shots

Maintaining the health of transportation workers is vital to the nation's economy. So Teamster officials in Chicago and Philadelphia have taken steps to provide Asian flu vaccine free to members.

"An epidemic of the flu among freight drivers would paralyze the transportation industry and interfere with movement of food and vital supplies," said John T. (Sandy) O'Brien, fourth vice president of the IBT in Chicago. "Since these men travel extensively and meet people frequently, they should be immunized in the interest of the whole country."

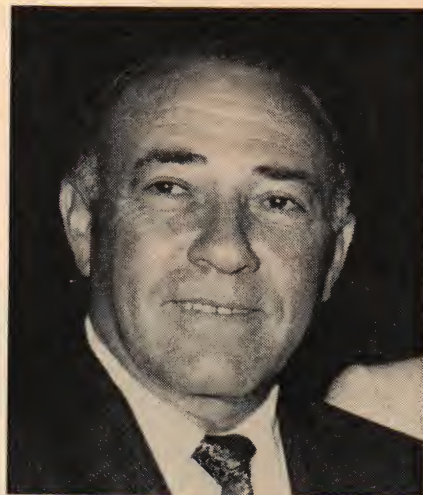


John T. O'Brien

Launch program. In this manner O'Brien revealed plans for the free inoculation of 12,000 truck drivers

and dock workers, members of Local 710. He said each will be given a certificate which will entitle him to a vaccination by his own doctor, to be paid for out of the health and welfare fund which the union administers jointly with the Central Motor Freight Association.

In Philadelphia. The Teamsters' Health and Welfare Fund decided on shots for all union members and their dependents. There will be no charge for the shots estimated to cost some \$50,000.



Raymond Cohen

Raymond Cohen, a trustee of the fund, estimated the project would take about ten doctors plus nurses about eight, five-day weeks to inoculate the expected turnout of 30,000. The shots will be dispensed at the headquarters of Local 107.

It is expected Teamsters in other areas will follow the free-shot pattern in providing vaccine for members.

Two weeks are required to establish immunity after vaccination with protection lasting about a year, according to best estimates.

Turnpikers Join IBT

Employees of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority have voted unanimously to affiliate with the IBT.

About 75 employees met with Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamster New England regional director, and Frank J. McMorrow, Teamster business agent, to discuss details of getting a charter.

Present were senior collectors, toll collectors, maintenance men, couriers, dispatchers, supply men and others. Before they adjourned the group selected a committee to work out the details of the charter's issuance.



Patrick Sullivan, front row center, surrounded by officials of Teamster Locals 818 and 892 and those who received the first check paid out under pension fund.

Pensioners Get Checks

The first pension checks paid out under the recently established pension fund of the Inland Dry and Cold Storage Warehouse Industry of the Port of New York went to seven members of Inland Warehousemen's Local 818 and four members of Teamster Local 892.

These men had spent an aggregate of 336 years in the service of the dry and cold storage industry.

"Forward-looking unions have recognized the inadequacy of the Social Security program and have wisely

sought to supplement federal pension benefits with negotiated pension benefits," said Patrick Sullivan, president of Local 818 and co-chairman of the pension fund's board of trustees.

Basic features of the plan include a normal pension of \$45 per month, a normal retirement age of 65 years, a 25-year normal service period, the counting of all service in the industry rather than only that with the current employer, an early retirement provision after 15 years of service, and a disability provision allowing retirement from age 55 after 15 years of service.

Establish Scholarships

Four four-year scholarships have been established at Temple University in Philadelphia by Local 107 Highway Drivers with the provision that they be awarded only to the children of the local's members.

The scholarships will cost the 13,800 member local \$12,000 a year, each providing the tuition, books, laboratory and other fees.

Raymond Cohen, secretary-treasurer of the local, and Millard E. Gladfelter of Temple explained that the university's scholarship committee would make the selection of the deserving Teamster offspring.

Higher Education

New York City's Local 807 has announced it will award two 4-year scholarships to Fordham University to the son or the daughter of a member who can qualify.

Examinations for the \$2,800 scholarship will be under the supervision of the education testing service of Princeton, N. J., with the two winners entering Fordham in September 1958. The deadline for the examinations, however, will be this Nov. 15.

First to Retire

Virdy M. Wigner, the first Teamster of Local 252 of Centralia, Wash., to retire under the union's pension plan, received his first pension check from Bruce Lewis, secretary of the union.

Polio Fund Drive

Teamsters in the Minneapolis area who want to help the Sister Kenny Foundation fund may now pick up bumper stickers promoting this year's drive from union offices affiliated with Joint Council 32.

The stickers bear the inscription, "Give Sister Kenny." Many children of Teamsters have received treatment for infantile paralysis through the Foundation's assistance.

Shorter Hours, More Pay

A 37½-hour week is provided in a contract negotiated between Local 792 and the Minneapolis Brewing Company. It will be established gradually by limiting its application to the first four months of 1958 and first six

months of 1959 with a new contract to be negotiated in July, 1959.

Tony Felicetta, 792's business agent, said that the agreement also provides for a \$4 weekly increase for drivers and inside employees this year and an additional \$4 effective July 1, 1958. The contract covers 130 employees.

Other provisions include an additional paid holiday on Good Friday for a total of 9½ holidays; improved health and welfare clauses and liberalized vacations.

Felicetta also announced a one-year agreement negotiated by the Local for 22 drivers and helpers of Gluek Brewing Company. It provides for a \$2 weekly raise across the board and reduced quotas for higher commissions, which mean an additional weekly increase for most drivers.



Wigner, a member of Local 252 for 22 years, was employed by the Washington Farmers' Cooperation Association at Winlock. The Washington Coop presented Wigner with a pin with 22 diamonds, designating a diamond for each year of safe driving.

Press Coverage

(Continued From page 30)

organization that has taken a beating in the headlines. While the delegates staged many demonstrations in the contest for the presidency, generally speaking they were entirely orderly. Despite the factional rivalries, the convention operated very smoothly and was well managed."

Commenting on the general behavior of delegates, Roscoe Born of the *Wall Street Journal* thought they "conducted themselves with surprising propriety around Miami Beach. I'd say the Teamsters, in their off-duty time, behaved about as any other convention delegates would—and better than some."

So it went . . . before, during and even after the convention. Reporters and photographers came in unprecedented numbers. Many of them found it difficult to believe that Teamsters generally were not as shiftless and irresponsible a group as they had been led to believe.

What Milt Sosin, a writer for the *Miami Daily News*, printed about delegate Walter O'Leary of New York's Local 807—who he called a typical teamster—tells its own story.

"O'Leary and his wife Helen have three daughters, the eldest 15, the youngest 3," wrote Sosin. "Two nights a week, O'Leary spends at a labor school and three nights a week he spends at a fire house in Chinatown where his father is captain. That leaves Saturday and Sunday for the wife and kids."

What could be more typical of American life?

Among those who covered the Teamsters' convention were:

Willard E. Shelton, AFL-CIO News
Jim Thomasson, Associated Press
Harold Valentine, Associated Press
Norman Walker, Associated Press
John Van Camp, Baltimore Sun
Flip Schulke, Black Star Photo Agency
Joe Saltzman, Bookman Associates
Jack Steinberg, Bookman Associates
Wilfrid C. Rodgers, Boston Globe
Tom Healy, BNA Publications
Johnny Yarmola, BNA Publications
Ed Townsend, Business Week & Christian Science Monitor
Pat Conroy, Canadian Embassy
Marty O'Connor, Chicago American
Bob Lewin, Chicago Daily News
Richard Lewis, Chicago Sun Times
George Bliss, Chicago Tribune
Joe Green, Cincinnati Enquirer
John W. Riss, Jr., Cleveland News
Gene Kelly, Cleveland News
A. J. Disantes, Cleveland Plain Dealer
A. J. Mazzolini, Cleveland Press
Ed Bantey, CBC
Bernard Eismann, CBS News
Bill Walsh, CBS News
Dallas Townsend, CBS News
Burt Raddock, Courier
George Morris, Daily Worker
Clark Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register & Look Magazine
Bob Spiegel, Des Moines Register & Tribune
Ken McCormick, Detroit Free Press
Tom Nicholson, Detroit Free Press
Tony Spina, Detroit Free Press

Asher Lauren, Detroit News
Jack Crellin, Detroit Times
Irwin E. Klass, Federation News, Station WCFL
Daniel Bell, Fortune Magazine
Marion Davis, Fortune Magazine
V. K. Whipple, Hearst Metrotone News, Inc.-Telenews
Herb Davies, International News Photos
Joe Migon, International News Photos
Felix Cotten, International News Service
Martin Murphy, International News Service
Larry Neal, Iron Age
Al Delugach, Kansas City Star
Les Atterbury, Kentucky Labor News
Virgil A. Denton, Kentucky Labor News
Dick Fischer, Kentucky Labor News
Charles Towle, Labor Citizen
Martin Kotch, Labor Leader
Stanley Drams, Labor Trends
Tony Remshardt, Labor Tribune
Carl Leathwood, Labor World
Frank F. Ebrhard, Labor's Daily, Inc.
Don Wood, Labor's Daily
Milton Zatinsky, Labor's Daily
Robert Kelly, Life Magazine
Richard B. Stolley, Life Magazine
Henry Suydam, Life Magazine
Stan Wayman, Life Magazine
Howard Kennedy, Los Angeles Times
Eugene A. O'Leary, M E S A Educator
Jerry Raymond, M E S A Educator
Garland A. Ruark, Maryland Labor Press
Don Duffy, Miami Beach News Service
Rae Lavine, Miami Beach Sun
Phil Becker, Miami Daily News
Larry Birger, Miami Daily News
Alice Bixler, Miami Daily News
Fraser Hale, Miami Daily News
Keith Korolden, Miami Daily News
Lynn Pelham, Miami Daily News
Sandford Schneider, Miami Daily News
Milt Sosin, Miami Daily News
Dom Bonafede, Miami Herald
Pat Murphy, Miami Herald
George Maines, Michigan Labor News
John H. Thorpe, Michigan Labor Press Assn.
Sidney Zagari, Midwest Labor World
John Pomfret, Milwaukee Journal
Edward Schaefer, Minneapolis Star
Sam Romer, Minneapolis Tribune
Harry P. Cohany, Monthly Labor Review
Robert Blair, NBC News
Herb Kaplow, NBC News
Charles Klugman, National Publishing Co.
Joe Gambatese, Nation's Business
Harry Burke, Newark News
Bob Greene, Newsday
James E. Jones, Newsweek
Ed Wergeles, Newsweek
Herb Pulman, New York Daily News
Jack Turcott, New York Daily News
Bob Bedolis, New York Herald Tribune
Murray Kempton, New York Post
A. H. Raskin, New York Times

Al Addy, North California Teamster
Jack Keefe, Northwest Teamster
Charles Klare, On Tap
James Harding, Oregon Teamster
Harold E. Hughes, The Oregonian
Harry Toland, Philadelphia Bulletin
Damon Runyon, Pioneer News Features Syndicate
Trezvant W. Anderson, The Pittsburgh Courier
Robert B. Tarr, Pontiac Press
Paul Daniel, Port-Rican Amer. News Service
Adele Dee, Station WCFL
Joan Cronin, Station WCFL
Don Graham, Station WCFL
Thomas Haviland, Station WCFL
Marty Hogan, Station WCFL
George J. Walsh, Station WCFL
Dick Morphew, Stations WLBT & WJDX
Bob Brumfield, Station WTVJ
George Contouris, Station WTVJ
Ed Herbert, Station WTVJ
Fred Moore, Station WTVJ
Bernie Nudelman, Station WTVJ
Ron Oppen, Station WTVJ
Jim Weber, Ransdell, Inc.
Frank Alexander, Ransdell, Inc.
Arch Mercey, Ransdell, Inc.
Jim Ragsdale, Ransdell, Inc.
Allen Biggs, Rocky Mountain Teamster
Ted Schafers, St. Louis Globe Democrat
Maury E. Rubin, St. Louis Labor Tribune
Edward Woods, St. Louis Post Dispatch
Fred Perkins, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Paul Staples, Seattle Times
James Shourt, Southern California Teamster
Ben Sabol, Southern Illinois Labor Tribune
Charles Harrison, Station WCKT-TV
Bill Bayer, Station WITV
Robert C. Gauche, Station WITV
Frank Touby, Station WITV
W. W. DeFord, Station WPST-TV
Richard Pitschke, Station WTVJ-TV
Keith Leslie, Station WTVJ-TV
Hank Shurmur, Station WWJT
Herb Brand, Taxi Teamster 826
G. B. Bookman, Time Magazine
B. F. Judy, Toledo Blade
Burns Rutherford, Toronto Star
Frank Drea, Toronto Telegram
Tom Collins, United Press
Bill Eaton, United Press
Charles Taylor, United Press
Murray H. Rimsay, U. S. Department of Labor Publications
M. L. (Duke) Ramsay, U. S. News & World Report
Roscoe Born, Wall Street Journal
John Grimes, Wall Street Journal
Bernard Nossiter, Washington Post
William Hines, Washington Star
Ed Donohue, Washington Teamster
R. J. Hughes, W. U. Tel. Co.
Mrs. Eula Mobley, W. U. Tel. Co.
Norm Hull, Windsor Star

Newsman Pay Tribute to Teamsters

The resolution, drafted by reporters and photographers in appreciation of the facilities and assistance provided for them at the Teamsters' 17th convention, which was adopted unanimously and made a part of the official proceedings follows:

WHEREAS, the 17th convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the Miami Beach auditorium is being covered by a large number of representatives of newspapers, press associations, television and radio stations, newsreel and picture services, and

WHEREAS, the number of members of the press assigned to this convention has taxed the facilities necessary for adequate coverage of such an important event, and

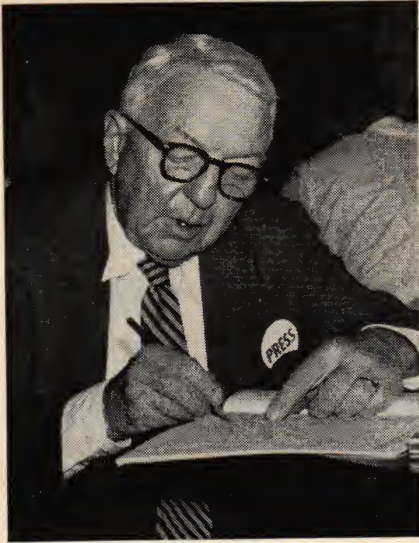
WHEREAS, the press has been afforded excellent co-operation and the use of facilities, such as typewriters, press rooms, telephones, etc., to make its assignment less arduous, and

WHEREAS, the task of providing these facilities was handled with extreme efficiency and dispatch by the publicity staff of the union, now therefore

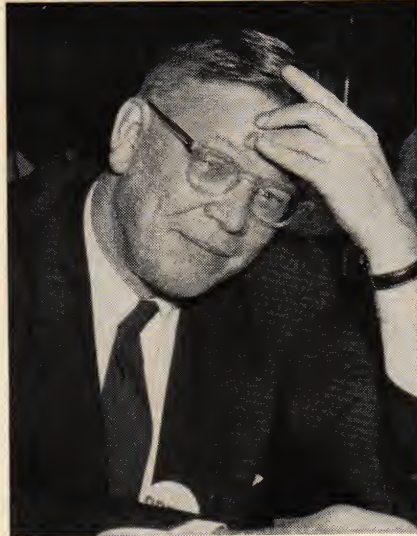
BE IT RESOLVED, that the undersigned members of the press covering this convention go on record as expressing their deep appreciation to David B. Charnay, Harry Guinivan, Jr., William Kelly, Robert Fillettaz, Larry Witten and members of the union's clerical staff assigned to assist them, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be given to General President Dave Beck for inclusion in the official record of the convention.

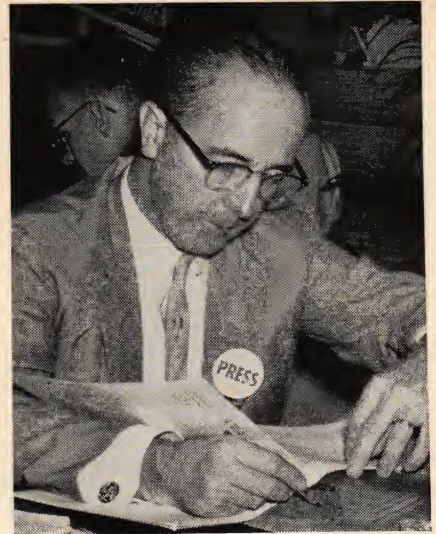
Reporters Had Few Idle Hours



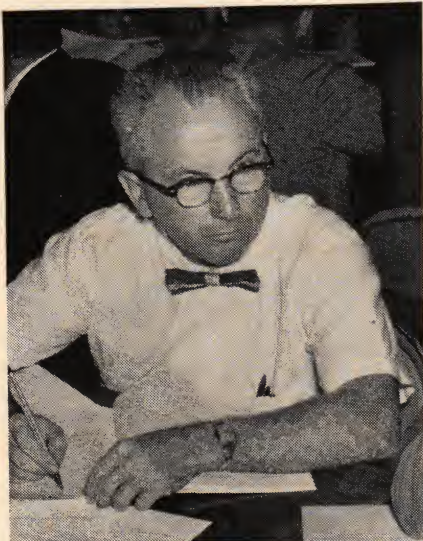
Fred Perkins
Scripps-Howard Papers



Asher Lauren
Detroit News



George Bliss
Chicago Tribune



Ted Schafers
St. Louis Globe-Democrat



Western Union Operators Are Kept Busy



Jack Turcott, labor writer of the N. Y. News,
passes his story to telegrapher Herb Pulman



Dallas Townsend of CBS Gets a Delegate's Opinion



This spectacular view of the swimming pool at the Fontainebleau Hotel was taken from the ninth floor as the water show got underway. Participants are walking around pool.



The high-speed camera "freezes" two divers as they drop into the Fontainebleau pool in tandem. The spectators were thrilled.

CONVENTION ON FILM

Gala Entertainment

FOR DELEGATES AND FAMILIES

THE TV Variety Revue, which played to a packed house of delegates, wives and guests in the Miami Beach Auditorium on the evening of Thursday, October 3, was the headline attraction of the busy entertainment program of the 17th convention.

In addition to the revue, there were other activities, primarily for the wives of the delegates. Included in these activities were fashion shows, water shows and sightseeing tours and boat rides.

The revue had as its master of ceremonies George DeWitt, star of television program "Name That Tune." He introduced such headliners as Patti Page, Herb Shriner and Sam Levenson. There was "something for everybody" during the course of the entertainment. The program's curtain-raiser was a chorus presentation by the dancing girls of the Lucerne Hotel show. "The Amazing Mr. Ballantine" who features pseudo-magic in his rou-

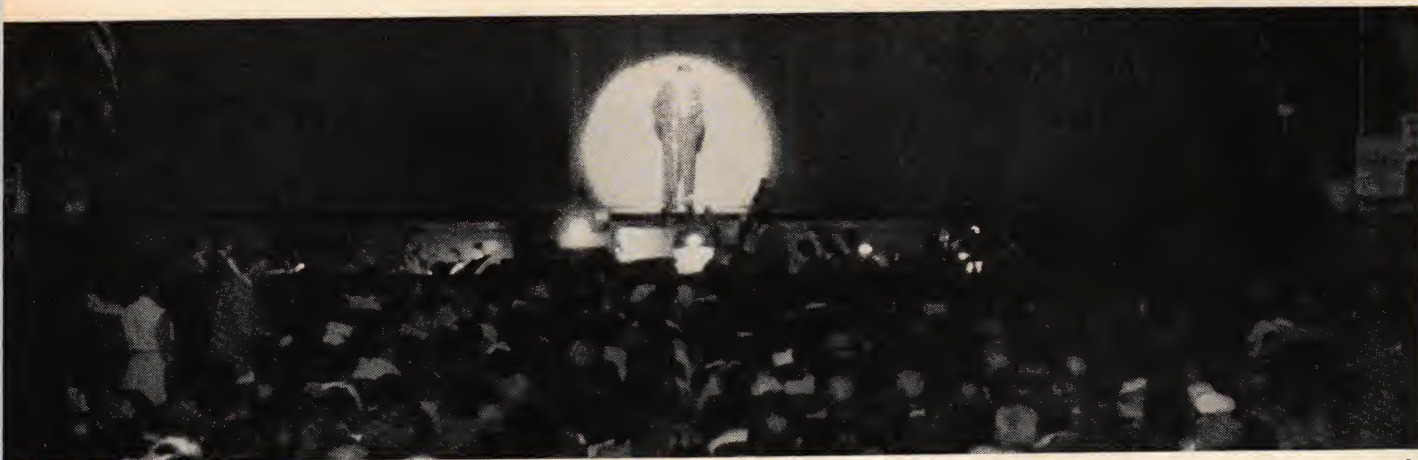
Herb Shriner, the Hoosierite, spins a humorous tale.



Points of interest around Biscayne Bay were pointed out to visiting delegates and their wives during waterborne sightseeing junkets.



Patti Page was one of the "big names" of stage and television who took part in the "Variety Revue" entertainment.



Caught in the spotlight is Herb Shriner, whose humor sent the audience into gales of laughter. Others who took part were the chorus line of the Lucerne Hotel, George DeWitt, the Amazing Mr. Ballantine, the Four Aces, the Vagabonds.

Below: Sam Levenson produced laughter repeatedly with his homespun humor. The former school teacher has had personal knowledge of unions' worth.



Among those who laughed at Levenson's stories were Mrs. Hoffa and President-elect Hoffa. They and other International officers and wives enjoyed the show.

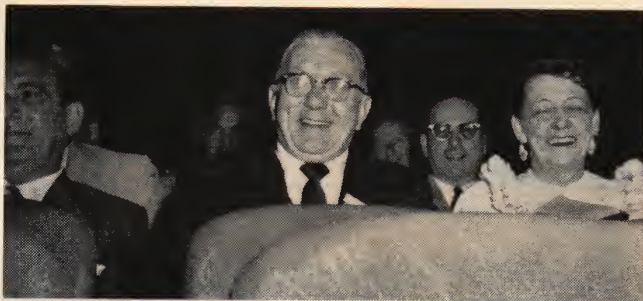
GALA ENTERTAINMENT *continued*

tine, was a comedy attraction. He was followed by The Four Aces, Decca recording stars.

Sam Levenson's homespun humor and droll stories of his childhood put the audience into gales of laughter. The grown-ups of the audience were no less charmed than were the children by Victor Julian and his troupe of trained dogs and monkeys.

Patti Page sang several wonderful songs and was followed by Herb Shriner of "Back Home in Indiana" fame. The Vagabonds, Arthur Godfrey favorites, were last on the program except for a return of the chorus line which had opened the show.

All the delegates agreed that the entertainment for the evening and that proffered throughout the week for the wives was tops.



Thomas E. Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference, and Mrs. Flynn were among those who enjoyed the TV Variety Revue.



The antics of Victor Julian's pets were unbelievable, unless you were there to see! Here a monkey does acrobatics.



Above: Little dogs dressed in satins, laces and covered with rhinestones paraded like showgirls onstage.



A distinguished audience viewed the entertainment. Among those visible in the photo above are President and Mrs. Beck, center, and Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, at the far left. Encores were frequent.



Right: The chorus line from the Lucerne Hotel opened and closed the star-studded revue.

Sidelights

(Continued from page 53)

The Chicago Federation of Labor was represented at the convention by radio and TV personnel from the organization's broadcasting facilities, WCFL.

Vice President William L. Lee was proud of the WCFL crew which came to Miami Beach with the mobile unit to do on-the-spot reporting.

Among those who came to the convention was Irwin Klass, editor of *The Federationist*. He did analyses of convention activities and developments.

The Chicago personnel included Marty Hogan, general manager; Tom Haviland, commercial manager; Don Graham, news commentator; George Walsh, engineer; Ed Lyons, Adele Drasgulis and Joan Cronin, WCFL staffers.

* * *

One of the exhibits in the convention hall that was attracting considerable attention featured the new book on the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The book, "The Teamster Union," was on display and delegates were able to purchase copies or order copies sent to their home by the publisher, Bookman Associates, Inc. of New York.

The 300-page book was written by Robert D. Leiter, associate professor of economics at New York University. Dr. Leiter has written extensively in the professional journals on labor and legal problems and is a panel member of the American Arbitration Association and the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service.

* * *

The pre-convention "hot spot" was the Teamster press room in the Eden Roc, official headquarters hotel. On Friday, September 27, when Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts was hearing the petition for an injunction to restrain the Teamsters from holding an election, the two teletypes were the chief focus of attention by both newsmen and Teamster delegates.

The Associated Press and United Press teletypers were eyed anxiously for reports from Washington which might give a clue to the big question: Will we or won't we have a convention? Teamster news bureau attaches kept press association bulletins posted in the news room for the benefit of reporters covering the convention.

* * *

And speaking of press conferences, two of the busiest on this front were General President Dave Beck and Vice President James R. Hoffa. The for-



Staff of Chicago's station WCFL during an on-the-scene broadcast report. Irwin Klass (at mike), Chicago Federationist editor, does commentary.

mer was the official spokesman for the Teamsters and the latter was the target of an investigation and court procedure going on during the period immediately preceding the official opening of the convention.

When the court litigation posed the most baffling problem to Teamster officials reporters queried Mr. Beck and Mr. Hoffa at 2 a. m. Miami Beach reporters at the scene were being pressed by their editors for specific statements from Beck and Hoffa and the reporters had to get them regardless of the time of day or night.

Constitution

(Continued from page 35)

conditions or earnings less than those prevailing in the area, it shall have the power to hold a hearing on such matters and may, by a majority vote, direct the subordinate body to refrain from executing such agreement, and in such circumstances no proposed agreement shall become valid and binding unless specifically approved by the General Executive Board.

"The General Executive Board shall also have the power to take such disciplinary action as it deems necessary after proper notice according to this Constitution in those cases where it finds that a subordinate body or its representatives have without good cause executed agreements which adversely affect members of this International Union within the jurisdiction of the particular Joint Council."

Article XV concerns joint councils and area conferences and changes were made in the sections governing the area setups: Under the new language provision is made for selection of the conference chairman by the General President with election of the conference executive boards by

the representatives of and in the areas. This practice has been followed in the past.

Under the new section the conference chairman now becomes an employee of the International Union and is subject to the supervision of the General President and his salary is fixed by the General Executive Board.

The entire article covering conference operation was expanded in the new constitution.

Resolutions

(Continued from page 38)

tion, submitted by Studio Transportation Drivers' Local 399, urging that the FCC authorize early public tests of subscription TV so that its "merits may be analyzed and compared with television controlled by advertisers and networks."

The resolution stated that "it appears possible that subscription television could revolutionize the entertainment industry, provide additional employment for tens of thousands of American workmen . . . (and) greatly increase the number of new motion pictures produced in this country."

The Southern Conference, members of the Arrangements Committee headed by Murray W. (Dusty) Miller, his secretary, Mrs. Billie Batton, Mrs. Patsy Guthrie, Miss Elizabeth Hollis and Tom Smith were commended by the delegates for the "fine outstanding job of arrangements which contributed so much to the comfort of delegates and for the genuine display of true Southern hospitality."

Another resolution commending the management and employees of the Eden Roc hotel, which served as convention headquarters, for their "courtesies and services" was likewise approved by acclamation.



LAUGH LOAD

Big Heart

Little Girl—Look at that kind man across the street.

Mother—What is he doing, dear?

Little Girl—He's sitting on the sidewalk, talking to a banana peel.

★

Modern Truism

With young girls today it's not the parking problem that worries them; it's the problem after parking!

★

Faster Worker

A. N.—I understand the chief went on sick call for his cold. What did they do for him?

Personnel Clerk—They prescribed a jigger of bourbon and two aspirins every night—and his wife told me this morning that he's three days behind on the aspirin and three years ahead on the bourbon.

★

Been That Route

Truck Dispatcher: "I bought Cleo a fine Chinese dinner, then took her dancing in a night club. Do you know what she said when I asked her for a kiss?"

Yard Hostler: "No."

Truck Dispatcher: "Oh! So you've had her out, too!"

★

My Friends

Reefer Truck Driver: "I don't like all these flies, sister."

Diner Waitress: "Tell you what you do then, Mac. Just pick out the ones you like best, and I'll kill the rest."

★

Coward's Way

Husband: "Please, please, I implore you. You better lock me up. I just hit my wife over the head with a golf club."

Desk Sergeant: "Kill her?"

Husband: "I don't think so. That's why I want you to lock me up."

They Always Do

Reporter: "What shall I say about the two peroxide blondes who had the fight at the baseball game last night?"

Editor: "Why, just say the bleachers went wild."

★

Definitions:

Moron—That which in winter women wouldn't have so many colds if they put.

Marriage Ties—The kind wives buy their husbands for Christmas.

Sunday Punch—Drinks left over from Saturday night.

Incongruous—Where laws are made.

★

Let's Be Practical

Prospective Groom: "Lucille, darling, now that we're going to get married, you should give up your 40-a-week job."

Intended Bride: "Certainly, sweetheart. Of course I will."

Prospective Groom: "The way I figure it, you're gonna have to make at least 50."

★

Not Particular

Hopeful Harry: (telephoning): "Say, Mabel, may I come over tonight?"

Female Voice: "Sure, Bill, come on over."

Harry: "Why, this isn't Bill."

Female Voice: "This isn't Mabel, either. But what the heck, come on over."

★

What a Relief!

Motorcycle Cop: "Mister, mister. Your wife fell out of your automobile about four blocks back!"

Motorist: "Thank God! I thought I had suddenly gone deaf."

★

Hard Times Everywhere

Bill: "I can't imagine what Joe does with his money. He was short yesterday and he is short again today."

Fred: "Is he trying to borrow from you?"

Bill: "No. I'm trying to borrow from him."

Puzzlement

Policeman: "You saw this lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her half the road?"

Unhappy driver: "I was going to, just as soon as I could find out which half she wanted."

★

Humane

Diesel Truck Driver: "Hey, Cutie Pie, would ya mind bringin' me some more soup for this bowl?"

Diner Waitress: "Certainly not. You like our soup?"

Diesel Truck Driver: "Hell, no! I'm just tired of watchin' this bug wade around. I want him drowned."

★

Far Gone

Physician: "Now, see here, Sam. You'll just have to cut down on your intake of alcohol or else you won't have a red corpuscle left. You know what a red corpuscle is, don't you?"

Tipsy patient: "I think itsh a Russian non-commishioned ossifer."

★

A Real Problem

Freight Delivery Driver: "Why don't you look where you're drivin'?"

Bread Delivery Driver: "Why don't you drive where you're lookin'?"

Freight Delivery Driver: "You want me to run over that blonde?"

★

And He Alone

"So God has sent you two more little brothers, Sally," said the minister to the small girl.

"Yes," she replied, "and He knows where the money is coming from, too. I heard Daddy say so."

★

Oh Brother!

A motorist, charged with speeding through a red light at an intersection, explained to the judge:

"I always hurry through intersections to get out of the way of reckless drivers."

★

How Romantic!

She (tenderly): "When did you first know you loved me?"

He: "When I began to get mad whenever people said you were brainless and unattractive."

★

Wise Policy

Be sure your brain is in gear before engaging your mouth!

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From *Teamsters' Magazine*, November, 1907)

Wise Man Speaks

General President Daniel J. Tobin, in an editorial to members of the union, his first since his election in October, stressed the importance of building the membership of the International in the coming year. President Tobin, a wise man, also sought means to protect the International treasurer from any inordinate inclinations on the part of those who might attempt to increase their living standards outside the realm of normal collective bargaining procedures.

"We cannot be too careful in this matter," said the prudent Tobin, "as it is much easier to be on the safe side than to go to court should anything arise."

"Our aim for the coming year," the 32-year-old president outlined, "should be to build up our treasury and strengthen our organization, so that we can withstand the onslaughts of the employers who are organizing to put us out of existence. Many employers, however, have come to realize that the trade union movement is here to stay, and that if labor unions get defeated for a moment in strikes and such, that from the ashes of the organization, seemingly defeated, springs a more solid and powerful organization than before."

The Good Old Days

A brother from Toledo, Ohio, writes and describes working conditions in his local prior to the granting of an International charter and how conditions improved after the union was recognized by employers.

"On May 17, 1893, the men who were engaged in this craft became dissatisfied with the conditions under which they were working and appealed to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, which was granted to them. The condition of wages at that time was \$6 and \$7 for seven days a week and all kinds of hours which the employer saw fit to impose upon them.

"Two years later, after receiving their charter, an attempt was made to increase



the wages to \$1.50 per day, which many of the employers paid after the demand was made, but owing to the fact that the men were not strongly organized the members of that organization, one after another, were discharged and the wages were paid to the unorganized man, which caused the organization to drift down to seven members, who stood loyal to the organization and retained the charter, and the seven men left who retained the charter knew there would be some results in the organization in the future."

The writer describes two more attempts in the next two years to strengthen the bargaining position of the local but these attempts met with failure because some of the members refused to back the union down the line. In 1903, the Toledo local finally pushed across their demands for a wage increase, getting a \$3 per week raise to a maximum of \$12 per week for a ten-hour day. Conditions in other locals are described, whereby men in certain locals were forced to work seven days a week without seeing their families and the only compensation being what the employer wanted to pay them. Many of the men were forced to sleep in the stables with their animals.

"Since 1903," the Toledo brother says, "conditions have improved both in wages and hours. The wages now paid are \$14

and \$16 and no work on Sundays or holidays."

These were the wages that were paid to our members in an era that is described in the history books as "the good old days."

Bryan Backs Labor

William Jennings Bryan, one of the country's greatest politicians and orators, came to the defense of organized labor in a recent issue of the "Reader" magazine. In the article, Bryan discusses the purposes and results of labor unions.

"The labor organization has been an important factor in the laboring man's progress. It has shortened hours; it has increased wages; it has secured the passage of laws for the prevention of child labor; it was largely instrumental in introducing the secret ballot, and it has in a hundred ways made its impress upon industry, government and society. That it has made mistakes is true, but what organization composed of human beings is free from mistakes?

"The labor organization has helped those outside of it as well as those inside. To test it, take a case where a labor organization has secured an advance in wages and ask the employer why he pays union and non-union men the same wages, and he will tell you that the non-union men will not work for less than he pays the union men, and yet there are some who wonder why members of the union, who pay their dues to the organization and contribute to the support of their brothers on a strike, should object to sharing in the victory with those who not only refuse to bear the burdens, but sometimes endeavor to defeat the strike."

Although Bryan three times ran unsuccessfully as Democratic candidate for President of the United States, he was nevertheless a powerful force in the shaping of party platforms at Democratic conventions. A progressive, Bryan was instrumental in getting some of the most important liberal legislation in recent years passed, including income tax, the popular election of senators, and the creation of the Department of Labor.



This symbol's
a **MUST**
For service
You can **TRUST...**

Insist on
TEAMSTER
DELIVERY